The Weekly Post.

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THE IRISH WIDOW'S MESSAGE TO HER SON.

Remember Denis, all I bade you say:
Tell him we're well and happy, thank the Lord;
But of our troubles since he went away
You'll mind, asie, and never say a word.
Of cares and troubles, sure, we've all our share—
The finest summer isn't always fair.

Tell him the spotted heifer calved in May;
She die', poor thing; but it's you o In mind;
Nor how the constant rain destroyed the hay;
But tell him God to us was ever kind,
And when the fever spread the country o'er
His mercy kept the "sickness" from our door.

Be sure you tell him how the neighbors came
And cut the corn and stored it in the barn;
'Twould be as well to mention them by name—
Pat Murphy, Ned M'Cabe, and Shamus Carn,
And big Tim Daly from behind the hill;
And say, agra!—Oh, say I miss him still.

Then came with ready hands our toil to share;
'Twas then I missed him most—my own right hand;
I felt, although kind hearts were round me there,
The kindest heart beat in a foreign land.
Strong hand! brave heart!—one severed far from me
By many a weary league of shore and sea.

And tell him she was with us, he'll know who;
Mavourneen, hasn't she the winsome eyes?
The darkest, deepest, brightest, bonniest blue
I ever saw, except in summer skies;
And such black hair!—it is the blackest hair
That ever rippled over neck so fair.

Tell him old Pincher fretted many a day,
And moped, poor dog! 'twas well he didn't die
Crouched by the roadside, how he watched the way,
And sniffed the travelers as they passed him by—
Hail, rain, or sunshine, sure 'twas all the same,
He listened for the foot that never came.

Tell him the house is lonesome like and cold,
The fire itself seems robbed of half its light—
But may be 'tis my eyes are growing old,
And things look dim before my failing sight.
For all that, tell him 'twas myself that spun
The shirts you bring, and stitched them every one.

Give him my blessing: morning, noon, and night.
Tell him my prayers are offered for his good,
That he may keep his Maker still in sight,
And firmly stand as his BRAVE FATHER stood—
True to his Name, his Country, and his God,
Faithful home, and steadfast still abroad.

CLOCKS WHICH WILL TALK.

The Wonderful Possibilities of Edison's Invention.

How Letters may be Dictated, Books Read, Songs Sung, and Dolls Made to Speak, and Sing.

[Thomas A. Edison in the North American Review.]

Of all the writer's inventions, none has commanded such profound and earnest attention throughout the civilized world as has the phonograph. This fact he attributes largely to that peculiarity of the invention which brings its possibilities within range of the speculative imaginations of all thinking people, as well as to the almost universal applicability of the foundation principle, namely, the gathering up and retaining of sounds hitherto fugitive, and their reproduction at will.

From the very abundance of conjectural and prophetic opinions which have been disseminated by the press, the public is liable to become confused, and less accurately informed as to the immediate result and effects of the phonograph than if the invention had been one confined to certain specific applications, and therefore of less interest to the masses. The writer has no fault to find with this condition of the discussion of the merits and possibilities of his invention; for, indeed, the possibilities are so illimitable and the probabilities so numerous that he—though subject to the influence of familiar contact—is himself in a somewhat chaotic condition of mind as to where to draw the dividing line. In point of fact, such line cannot with safety be defined in ordinary inventions at so early a stage of their development. In the case of an invention of nature and scope of the phonograph, it is practically impossible to indicate it today, for to-morrow a trifle may extend it almost indefinitely.

There are, however, certain stages in the developing process which have thus far been actually reached; certain others which are clearly within reach; and others which, though they are in the light of to-day classed as possibilities, may to-morrow become probable, and a little later actual achievements. * *

If the reproduction of sound is to be made audible to an audience, considerable force is requisite in the original utterance; if for the individual ear, only the ordinary conversational tone (even a whisper has been reproduced.) In both cases the original utterances are delivered directly in the mouthpiece of the instrument. An audible reproduction may, however, be had by speaking at the instrument from a distance of from two to three feet in a loud tone. The application of a flaring tube or funnel to collect the sound-waves and the construction of an especially delicate diaphragm and embossing point, &c., are the simple means which suggest themselves to effect this. The writer has not as yet given this stage of the development much attention, but sees no practical difficulty in gathering up and retaining a sectional part of the sound-waves diffused about the original source, within a radius of, say, three feet (sufficiently removed not to be annoying to a speaker or a singer.)

The stage of development reached by the several essential features of the phonograph demonstrates the following as *faits accomplis*:

1. The captivity of all manner of sound-waves heretofore designated as "fugitive," and their permanent retention.

2. Their reproduction with all their original characteristics at will, without the presence or consent of the original source, and after the lapse of any period of time.

3. The transmission of such captive sounds through the ordinary channels of commercial intercourse and trade in material form, for purposes of communication or as merchantable goods.

4. Indefinite multiplication and preservation of such sounds, without regard to the existence or non-existence of the original source.

5. The captivation of sounds, with or without the knowledge or consent of the source of their origin.

The probable application of these properties of the phonograph and the various branches of commercial and scientific industry presently indicated will require the exercise of more or less mechanical ingenuity. Conceding that the apparatus is practically perfected in so far as the faithful reproduction of sound is concerned, many of the following applications will be made the moment the new form of apparatus, which the writer is now about completing, is finished. These, then, might be classed as actualities; but they so closely trench upon other applications which will immediately follow that it is impossible to separate them; hence they are all enumerated under the head of probabilities, and each specially considered. Among the more important may be mentioned: Letter-writing and other forms of dictation books, education, reader, music, family record; and such electrotype applications as books, musical boxes, toys, clocks, advertising and signalling apparatus, speeches, &c., &c.

Letter-writing.—The apparatus now being perfected in mechanical details will be the standard phonograph, and may be used for all purposes, except such as require special form of matrix, such as toys, clocks, etc., for an indefinite repetition of the same thing. The main utility of the phonograph, however, being for the purpose of letter-writing and other forms of dictation, the design is made with a view to its utility for that purpose.

The general principles of construction are, a flat plate or disk, with spiral groove on the face, operated by clock work underneath the plate; the grooves are cut very closely together, so as to give a great total length to each inch of surface—a close calculation gives as the capacity of each sheet of foil, upon which the record is had, in the neighborhood of 40,000 words. The sheets being but ten inches square, the cost is so trifling that but 100 words might be put upon a single sheet economically. Still, it is problematical whether a less number of grooves per inch might not be the better plan—it certainly would for letters—but it is desirable to have but one class of machines throughout the world; and as very extended communications, if put upon one sheet, could be more economically than upon two, it is important that each sheet be given as great capacity as possible. The writer has not yet decided this point, but will experiment with a view of ascertaining the best mean capacity.

The practical application of this form of phonograph for communications is very simple. A sheet of foil is placed in the phonograph, the clockwork set in motion, and the matter dictated into the mouthpiece without other effort than when dictating to a stenographer. It is then removed, placed in a suitable form of envelope, and sent through the ordinary channels to the correspondent for whom designed. He, placing it upon his phonograph, starts his clockwork and listen to what his correspondent has to say. Inasmuch as it gives the tone of voice of his correspondent, it is identified. As it may be filed away as other letters, and at any subsequent time reproduced, it is a perfect record, as two sheets of foil have been indented with the same facility as a single sheet, the "writer" may thus keep a duplicate of his communication. As the principal of a business house, or his partners now dictate the important business communications to clerks to be written out, they are required to do no more by the phonographic method, and do thereby dispense with the clerk, and maintain perfect privacy in their communications.

The phonograph letters may be dictated at home, or in the office of a friend, the presence of a stenographer not being required. The dictation may be as rapid as the thoughts can be formed, or the lips utter them. The recipient may listen to his letters being read at a rate of from 150 to 200 words per minute, and at the same time busy himself about other matters. Interjections, emphasis, exclamations, &c., may be thrown into such letters, ad libitum.

In the early days of the phonograph, ere it has become universally adopted, a correspondent in Hong Kong may possibly not be supplied with an apparatus, thus necessitating a written letter of the old-fashioned sort. In that case the writer would use his phonograph simply as a dictating machine, his clerk writing it out from the phonograph at leisure, causing as many words to be uttered at one time as his memory was capable of retaining until he had written them down. This clerk need not be a stenographer, nor need he have been present when the letter was dictated, &c.

The advantages of such an innovation upon the present slow, tedious, and costly methods are too numerous, and too readily suggest themselves, to warrant their enumeration, while there are no disadvantages which will not disappear coincident with the general introduction of the new method.

Dictation.—All kinds and manner of dictation which will permit of the application of the mouth of the speaker to the mouthpiece of the phonograph may be as readily effected by the phonograph as in the case of letters. If the matter is for the printer, he would much prefer, in setting it up in type, to use his ears in lieu of his eyes. He has other use for them. It would be even worth while to compel witnesses in court to speak directly into the phonograph, in order to thus obtain an unimpeachable record of their testimony.

The increased delicacy of the phonograph, which is in the near future, will enlarge this field rapidly. It may then include all the sayings of not only the witness, but the Judge and the counsel. It will then also comprehend the utterances of public speakers.

Books.—Books may be read by the charitably inclined professional reader, or by such readers especially employed for that purpose, and the record of such book used in the asylums of the blind, hospitals, the sick chamber, or even with great profit and amusement by the lady or gentleman whose eyes and hands may be otherwise employed; or, again, because of the greater enjoyment to be had from a book when read by an elocutionist than when read by the average reader. The ordinary record sheet, repeating this book from fifty to a hundred times as it will, would command a price that would pay the original reader well for the slightly increased difficulty in reading it aloud in the phonograph.

Educational Purposes.—As an elocutionary teacher, or as a primary teacher for children, it will certainly be invaluable. By it difficult passages may be correctly rendered for the pupil but once, after which he has only to apply to his phonograph for instructions. The child may thus learn to spell, commit to memory a lesson set for it, &c.

Music.—The phonograph will undoubtedly be liberally devoted to music. A song sung on the phonograph is reproduced with marvelous accuracy and power. Thus a friend may in a morning call sing us a song which shall delight an evening company, &c. As a musical teacher it will be used to enable one to master a new air, the child to form its first songs, or to sing him to sleep.

Family Record—For the purpose of preserving the sayings, the voices, and the last words of the dying member of the family—as of great men—the phonograph will unquestionably outrank the photograph. In the field of multiplication of original matrices, and the indefinite repetition of one and the same thing, the successful electrotyping of the original record is an essential. As this is a problem easy of solution, it properly ranks among the probabilities. It comprehends a vast field. The principal application of the phonograph in this direction is in the production of

Phonograph Books.—A book of 40,000 words upon a single metal plate ten inches square thus becomes a strong probability. The advantages of such books over those printed are too readily seen to need mention. Such books would be listened to where now none are read. They would preserve more than the mental emanations of the brain of the author; and as a bequest for future generations they would be unequalled. For the preservation of languages they would be invaluable.

Musical Boxes, Toys, &c.—The only element not absolutely assured in the result of experiments thus far made—which stands in the way of a perfect reproduction at will of Adelina Patti's voice in all its purity—is the single one of quality, and even that is not totally lacking, and will doubtless be wholly attained. If, however, it should not, the musical box, or cabinet, of the present will be superseded by that which will give the voice and the words of the human songstress.

Toys—A doll which may speak, sing, cry, or laugh may be safely promised our children for the Christmas holidays ensuing. Every species of animal or mechanical toy—such as locomotives, &c.—may be supplied with their natural and characteristic sounds.

Clocks.—The phonographic clock will tell you the hour of the day, call you to lunch, send your lover home at 10, &c.

Advertising, &c.—This class of phonographic work is so akin to the foregoing that it is only necessary to call attention to it.

Speech and Other Utterances.—It will henceforth be possible to preserve for future generations the voices as well as the words of our Washingtons, our Lincolns, our Gladstones, &c., and to have them give us their "greatest effort" in every town and hamlet in the country upon our holidays.

Lastly, and in quite another direction, the phonograph will perfect the telephone and revolutionize present systems of telegraphy. That useful invention is now restricted in its field of operation by reason of the fact that it is a means of communication which leaves no record of its transactions, thus restricting its use to simple conversational chitchat, and such unimportant details of business as are not considered of sufficient importance to record. Were this different, and our telephone conversation automatically recorded, we should find the reverse of the present status of the telephone. It would be expressly resorted to as a means of perfect record. In writing our agreements we incorporate in the writing the summing up of our understanding—using entirely new and different phraseology from that which we used to express our understanding of the transaction in its discussion, and not infrequently thus begetting perfectly innocent causes of misunderstanding. Now, if the telephone, with the phonograph to record its sayings, were used in the preliminary discussion, we would not only have the full and correct text, but every word of the whole matter capable of throwing light upon the subject. Thus it would seem clear that the men would find it more advantageous to actually separate a half mile or so in order to discuss important business matters, than to discuss them verbally, and then make an awkward attempt to clothe their understanding in a new language. The logic which applies to transactions between two individuals in the same office, applies with the greater force to two at a distance, who must discuss the matter between them by the telegraph or mail. And this latter case, in turn, is re-enforced by the demands of an economy of time and money at every mile of increase of distance between them.

"How can this application be made?" will probably be asked by those unfamiliar with either the telephone or phonograph.

Both these inventions cause a plate or disk to vibrate, and thus produce sound waves in harmony with those of the voice of the speaker. A very simple device may be made by which the one vibration disk may be made to do duty for both the telephone and the phonograph, thus enabling the speaker to simultaneously transmit and record his message. What system of telegraphy can approach that? A similar combination at the distant end of the wire enables the correspondent, if he is present, to hear it while it is being recorded. Thus we have a mere passage of words for the action, but a complete and durable record of those words as the result of that action. Can economy of time or money go further than to annihilate time and space, and bottle up for posterity the mere utterance of man, without other effort on his part than to speak the words?

In order to make this application, it is only requisite that the phonograph shall be made slightly more sensitive to record, and the telephone very slightly increased in the vibrating force of the receiver, and it is accomplished. Indeed, the "Carbon Telephone," invented and perfected by the writer, will already well nigh effect the record on the phonograph; and, as he is constantly improving upon it, to cause a more decided vibration of the plate of the receiver, this addition to the telephone may be looked for coincident with the other practical applications of the phonograph, and with most equal certainty.

The telegraph company of the future—and that no distant one—will be simply an organization having a huge system of wires, central and sub-central stations managed by skillful attendants, whose sole duty will be to keep wires in proper repair, and give, by switch or shunt arrangement, proper attention to subscriber No. 923 in New York when he signals his desire to have private communication with subscriber No. 1,001 in Boston for three minutes. The minor and totally inconsequent details which seem to arise as obstacles in the eyes of the groove-traveling telegraph man, wedded to existing methods, will wholly disappear before that remorseless Juggernaut, "the needs of man;" for will not the necessities of man surmount trifles in order to reap the full benefit of an invention which practically brings him face to face with whom he will, and, better still, doing the work of a conscientious and infallible scribe?

THOMAS A. EDISON.

A GREAT STOCK FARM.

Something about the English Victoria Colony in Kansas.

[Philadelphia Telegraph.]

Mr. George Grant, whose great stock farm in Ellis county, Kansas, is one of the wonders of the West, died in his residence there last week. Mr. Grant was a Scotchman. Having acquired a large fortune as a silk merchant in London, he conceived the scheme of organizing and planting an English colony in this country which should be in every respect a model organization. Pursuant to this plan Mr. Grant came to this country, and his inquiries for a locality suitable for his purpose led him to Kansas. His first purchase was a tract of land in Ellis county, on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railway, including each alternate section, according to the Government survey, throughout a tract comprising 216 square miles, the actual amount bought by Mr. Grant being 69,120 acres. These regions, which were once known as the American Desert, are covered with luxuriant grasses, springing from a soil from four to twenty feet in depth. The water supply is ample, the country being traversed in many places with rivers and streams, while at all times it can be found at a depth ranging from 50 to 175 feet. To this original purchase Mr. Grant afterwards added several others. He gave the name of Victoria Colony to the proposed settlement. The first arrival of settlers to the new colony was in May, 1873, and at that time, with the exception of the railroad depot, and the reception house, built by the railroad company, under contract with Mr. Grant, for the use of the colony, there was not a house within ten miles. At the present time, so rapid has been the growth and improvement in the wealth and material prosperity of the colony, that there is not an acre of land for sale within ten miles of Victoria on the south, and there are along the line of the Victoria river a number of fine limestone residences. Victoria Colony differs widely, and in many important respects, from any other colony in the United States. Mr. Grant did not sell to any one party less than a section, or 640 acres, of land, while some of the residents, or those about to become so, purchased as many as eight sections, or over 5,000 acres, and the most of them own two sections, or 1,280 acres. The settlers are, therefore, far above the condition of ordinary farmers, being made up of the sons of noblemen, tradesmen, artisans and well-to-do farmers. The first purchaser and settler in the colony was Hon. Walter Maxwell, a son of Lord Herries, an English nobleman. This gentleman owns 2,000 acres of land, upon which he has built a fine stone residence.

In the matter of stock farming Mr. Grant's experiment has been upon a very large scale, and eminently successful. Although his crops for the first year were nearly destroyed by grasshoppers, that did not materially interfere with the feeding of cattle upon the buffalo-grass of the plains, which is affirmed to be the most nutritious grass that grows—even more so than the famous blue-grass of Kentucky. Mr. Grant's speciality was sheep. He began with a flock of 3,555 breeding ewes and sixty long-woolled English rams of the highest pedigree and from the first flocks in England. Mr. Grant's colony was largely swelled in 1875 by immigrants, and another English company bought 40,000 acres adjoining the Victoria Colony. One field of eighty acres of Hungarian grass on his farm has produced 770 tons of fodder and 5,114 bushels of seed, giving a profit of more than 500 per cent. on the cost of putting in the seed. He put in 300 acres of alfalfa, a kind of fodder much used in California. The land will grow three crops of this grass in a year, at the rate of six tons to the acre, but it affects a deep, dry soil. In less than five years he expected to increase his sheep to 100,000. His wool alone in 1875 brought $11,700 in Boston at 33 cents per pound. A year or two ago Mr. Grant purchased, as an addition to his already large and valuable stock of thoroughbred animals, one bull and five cows from the Short Horn herd of Queen Victoria. He received valuable facilities as a special favor from the Queen, and had her special promise of some English pheasants and high-bred dogs wherewith to stock his colony. Altogether, Victoria Colony is one of the most prosperous of the English settlements in our great West.

The Wages of Sin.

[Cincinnati Enquirer, Paris Letter.]

A gay young woman, good-looking and well connected, married Lord de la Zouche, and three months afterward committed the ineffable folly of running off with another nobleman, the Earl of Mayo, a mere boy, scarce nineteen. They went off to Paris together, and made no response to the plea of divorce which Lord de la Zouche at once put in. Their wicked freak had a fearful termination. With a shocking suddenness the madness of frenzy fell on the young Earl of Mayo, and his horrified mother was obliged to seek him out and conduct him to an insane asylum. He was so frantic that the company controlling the Channel boats refused him a passage, and the wretched mother had to cross with him in a freight vessel. Meantime the foolish young creature who had ruined her social prospects forever by her folly now finds herself reduced almost to starvation. Her lover is mad, and, of course, cannot help her; her former husband is about to marry again, and, of course, will do nothing for her, and her own family who have repudiated her openly, are also poor, and cannot help her if they would. Talk about your double-dyed novels or your five-act dramas after this!

TICK OF THE CLOCK AT MIDNIGHT.

'Tis the click of the clock at midnight,
Solemnly, startlingly clear,
Like the throb of a fevered pulsation
Made audible to the ear.
Through the house reigns a death-like silence,
The death-like silence of sleep,
While the fragments of time, like meteors,
Pass flashing across the deep.
From the coming eternity rushing,
They illume for a moment our sky.
But no power can stay their departure;
They touch us and hover by
They touch on the heart of the watcher,
And utter these words in his ear:
"Can ye not watch for one hour,
And our soul stirring message bear?
We are God's messenger, speeding
With swift and invisible flight,
And we speak to you best in the silence
Of the quiet dead-hush of the night.
Remember, we carry our message
Of what we are doing on earth
To the Bountiful Father in Heaven,
Who endowed you with souls at your birth.
What are ye doing, oh, mortals!
With that glorious gift of a soul?
For what are your strongest yearnings,
And what is the longed-for goal?
Pleasure, and power, and riches,
Leisure and freedom from care—
Is it for these ye are striving?
Such strivings must end in despair.
Like a butterfly crushed in the grasping,
So pleasure is crushed when caught,
And power must end in weakness,
And richest must end in naught;
While indolent leisure lies basking,
Sleepishly, selfishly glad,
Till the adder of conscience stings it
And the terror driveth it mad.
Soon the dawn will streak the horizon
And herald the fateful day;
Prepare! Lo, the Kingdom of Heaven
Approacheth! Watch and pray!"

—*Good Works.*

OLD CONESTOGA.

The Great Land-Ships of a Past Generation.

Our older readers, whose recollections go back to fifty years ago, will recognize the fidelity of the following description taken from the West Chester *Jeffersonian* of last week. Speaking of the wagons of 1812, the writer says:

"These were the land-ships for carrying merchandise between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, which was the central point from which they were distributed to what was then the far west: in common parlance—'the back woods.' The time of transit occupied nearly one month; if the wagoner would give a guarantee to deliver the goods in three weeks, he would receive an extra compensation. I am sorry that I cannot give the ruling price in freight per cwt., for in those days there was no short hundreds nor tons; the lawful standard of weight was strictly complied with and so understood by all parties. The load was sometimes made up of what was called 'piece loading,' that is belonging to two or more parties; the freight in such cases was at a higher rate.

"The team was made up of six large sized octive horses who were fed principally on oats, sometimes corn for a change, with but very little hay. The wagon was made large and strong with a cover of strong tow lined, supported by wooden bows. A box with a lid was affixed to the left side of the body for the purpose of carrying currycomb, brush and sponge; sometimes a bottle of whisky was very carefully stowed away with other extras. A feeding trough large enough to feed six horses was hung at the end of the wagon body by two chains; in this the wagoner's bed and bedding were carried when on the road.

"When a stop was made to stay over night, or to feed, the traces of the saddle horse were detached, the horse moved around and the trough put on the tongue, made fast by iron fixtures for the purpose, a prop put under the end of the tongue, and all the horses detached would take their places around the trough and very impatiently await the wagoner with a long bag of oats on his shoulder. This done the wagoner would take his whip, hang it up in the barroom and take a drink.

"These teams seldom traveled alone, sometimes four or five, at others ten or fifteen in one company. At bed time each one would select a place on the barroom floor for his bed and in the morning roll it up in a bundle and buckle a strap round it ready for the next night.

"The gears were disposed of by running the end of a rail between the spokes of the wheel and under the wagon body, and hanging the gears on the rail; these rails were provided by the landlord for his customers. In the morning the horses were cleaned and fed before breakfast, and then seldom fed again until evening, except in very warm days in summer; they seldom made more than ten or fifteen miles a day and had their favorite places to stop at. If a landlord affronted one, it was soon known to all the others and they would drive past him.

"Hauling to Pittsburgh at that time was considered a good paying business and many farmers of Chester and Lancaster counties would send their teams a trip or two in the winter and sometimes a trip after corn planting. These were looked upon as militia by the regular teamsters and treated with some shyness. These teams loaded for common roads very seldom patronized turnpike companies. About two tons were a load for six horses.

"There was a scarcity of freight from west to east, mostly flour at low rates, and many teams had to return empty; hence the saying—'That the main profit is in the back load.'"

UNDER FALSE COLORS.

A Woman Who Was Sent to the Penitentiary as a Man.

[Buffalo Express.]

On the 23d of October, 1877, William Freeman was sentenced to the Erie County Penitentiary for one year and six months, having pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary and larceny. Freeman was duly received into the Penitentiary, was put to work in the shop at polishing buckles, and continued quietly and with uniform good behavior to pursue the dreary routine of prison life until yesterday morning, when a surprising discovery was made. It became known to the prison authorities, and later to police officials and a few others, that the supposed William Freeman was a woman. It seems that some friends in Allegheny county had applied to Governor Robinson for a pardon for the supposed William Freeman. In such cases it is usual for the Governor or his authorized agent to write to the keeper of the prison in which the person for whom the pardon is asked is confined, for a statement of the condition of the prisoner's health. To ascertain the physical condition of the convict a medical examination was requisite. Dr. P. Sonnick, the physician to the Penitentiary, was accordingly requested to investigate the case, and at 9 o'clock yesterday morning proceeded to perform that duty. It was not very long before he hurried to Deputy-Superintendent Wander with the startling information, "that's a woman." The prisoner, who for the past six months has toiled in the shops with as hard a lot of men as could easily be got together, was indeed a woman, and the astonishment of the keepers was increased by her statement that she had worn the clothes first of a boy, then of a man, from the time she was eleven years old.

As soon as the startling discovery of her sex wes made, Mary Ann Schafer, as she confessed her true name to be, was removed to another and secluded part of the prison, provided with the costume prescribed for female State prisoners, and by Superintendent Baker's orders was made as comfortable as the rules would permit. She had utterly broken down, and begged the Superintendent to keep her there for life rather than to allow her secret and her name to be published.

"Mary is twenty-three years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches in height; with dark hair and dark eyes, but pale complexion, and weighs probably 140 pounds. Her wrists and ankles are small, but her hands and feet, from the roughest kind of labor, are large and coarse, and her waist has never known the grip of a corset. As William Freeman, she was as good-looking as the average man, as Mary Schafer she is not a homely woman. Her story, told with an abundance of tears and with much apparent feeling, was to this effect:—She was born in New York city, or on shipboard. Her early home was in Allegheny county, with her mother and a step-father, whom she left when she was eleven and a half years of age. To make a living was at best a hard task for one of her age, and believing that as a boy she could do best and earn most, she dressed herself in boy's clothes and hired out to do farm work. This she has done all her life since—ploughing, chopping wood, taking care of horses, and all the rough work of a farm—and although all the time in the vicinity of her home, she avers that not a soul except her mother until yesterday knew her or knew the secret so carefully preserved. The crime for which she was sentenced she claims she did not commit. She had rented a farm about five miles from her family's home, which is at Wellsville, and hired a woman to act as housekeeper. This woman's nephew committed a burglary by which he secured a quantity of dry goods, which he concealed in her barn. The property was found and she was one of the number arrested. Being committed to jail, she was employed by the Sheriff to take care of his horses, and taking advantage of the opportunity for liberty which this service offered, she escaped and fled to Canada. In some manner she was induced to return. The man who committed the crime threatened her life if she betrayed his guilt, and, she says, under intimidation she made the plea of guilty.

So long has this young woman followed the ways of a man that to see her in feminine raiment would be amusing if the spectacle did not excite pity. The simplest bit of woman's work she does with all the awkwardness a rough man would show.

THE LONDON TOILERS.

A Workingman's Quarter and Its Scenes in London.

[Edward King's Letter to the Boston Journal.]

There are corners of London which spring and sunshine never touch; gloomy alleys and smoky lanes which, although perhaps decently clean, give the stranger the impression that they are squalid, and unwholesome. Tired of the crowd in Regent street the other day, and of the crying colors in the motley toilets of the women shopping on the famous avenue, I turned aside to the right, and after five minutes rapid walking, could have imagined myself 200 miles from the West End. I had entered upon a wilderness of narrow lanes, where the small, unornamented houses were crowded together as by some patent squeezing process. Frowzy children frolicked and gambolled in the dirt, or ran with pitchers to the public house for beer. It was the dinner-hour of the working class, and from north, south, east and west came long processions of underfed operatives, nearly all young, dowdy and melancholy. The girls presented a sad spectacle. Their language was more than free. Whatever womanliness they may have at some remote period possessed had been swept away by association with rough boors in the street, and in the squalid little houses in which they are doomed to live. There seemed no grace, no charm—not one atom of poetry in these starvelling lives. Smoke hung in clouds just above the roofs of the dwellings, and in some blind passageway or dark angle where streets met there was a blackness as of night. The men and women living in these sinks and stews have but one source of amusement, the "public house." This institution is represented as managed with a view to the prevention of abuses, but it seems to me to be open just when it should be closed, and hermetically closed when it should be open. Sunday evening at six o'clock, if I take a walk through this sooty and smoky section, I shall see these operatives whom I have just described waiting in long lines to be let into the dingy compartments of the "public." There they will remain as long as their means will permit—men and women sitting together in the sickening atmosphere, and only arising to stumble home through the gloom to dull rooms filled with dampness. Perhaps, too, I shall see groups of drunken women, fallen on the threshold of the "public" or dancing and shrieking as their sodden husbands endeavor to convey them home. It is not an uncommon sight.

This district into which I strayed by accident must not be taken for a slum, or some lost and doomed section. It is merely a sample of acres on acres of homes in mighty London. It is guarded well, and one's purse and head are perfectly safe. On every third or fourth corner stands the policeman, tall, handsome, well-uniformed and obliging. But one looks in vain for the huge schoolhouse, with its cheerful yard, which is to be found everywhere in Germany and America; in vain for some picturesque corner where a fountain, a cathedral, and a massive portal inspire the soul with their beauties; in vain for some elegant home, which demonstrates that the workman has made progress and is happy. The shops are mean and shabby; a market place, although clean, has an uninviting air; the butcher boys scrub the shelves with soap and water, but the meats and fish are so arranged that one revolts at the thought of partaking of them. Faded women in shabby gowns and plaited straw hats wander disconsolately about with baskets, chaffering, while unwashed children cling howling to their skirts. Lodging houses with mysterious entrances announce therein bed and board on small signs, as if the proprietors were too modest to affront the public eye. The coffee house is plunged in gloom. There are even little half curtains to exclude such light as might by chance have crept in, had the windows been left unguarded. Here and there is a little "foreign hotel," around whose doors dried and wizened old men in snuffy coats hover with anxious air like sea gulls about a steamer. These are the drift of exile and of crime—refugees from a dozen climes—broken branches from the parent trees, strayed into the London whirlpool and carried round and round until it is time to go down. Every one in all this labyrinth of streets seems to have a little money to devote to one object, and that object is beer. The air is redolent of beer. Beer is the god of the locality. Its praises are set forth in flaming posters. And if there were a huge building anywhere in the vicinity I would wager that it is a brewery. On a damper and colder night than the usual foggy and chilly ones, the population indulges in "hot beer." With such wretched consolation do they eke out their sunless and miserable lives.

There is no color in any of the faces of the people of the section, unless it be the bloom bestowed by drink. A dull pallor is set upon the cheeks. Early death is written upon hundreds of brows. But the most discouraging feature is the content which it is easy to discover on every visage. These people know no better existence, and they consequently care for none better. For them no lecture courses exist, in which they can be instructed and fascinated; church is a vague formality, good enough for wealthy folk, but not worth much to the poor; the theatre is a pleasure which they take greedily, when they are not too tired by their long day's work to go to it; but their main idea of enjoyment is the gratification of the grosser senses. And there seems no restraint upon them; the women are without safeguards, and are unconscious of their degradation; a large number of the men are brutal, thoughtless, indifferent. There is talent, perhaps genius, among these toiling folks; but one may readily fancy that it is stifled, stamped out by the hideous surroundings. At night there are schools, none too many, alas! and there is the "Royal Polytechnic," which these people might attend if they chose, but they cannot spare time from the theatre and public house to attend more advantageous places.

The workman and workwomen are barely comfortable and nearly always look shabby, but their lot is paradise as compared with that of hundreds of that section who are the slaves of poverty. That they live at all is a mystery; and how they live is quite past finding out. The last atom of their self-respect has long since vanished, and they beg as readily as they spend the proceeds of their beggary for drink.

To emerge from such a section as this into a comparatively bright thoroughfare like Oxford street or Piccadilly is almost startling. The contrast is painful. If the Prince of Wales ever rebuilds London when he comes to the throne he will do well to provide homes for the poor workmen; to wrest them from the sloughs in which they have been so long that they begin to feel it natural to remain there.

GRANT IN 1880.

Not a Flattering View for the Conkling-Cameron Candidate.

[Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]

"As a harmless topic for political gossip, the idea of electing Grant President for another term is well enough; as a serious proposition of party policy, it is simply absurd. And for this reason it will never go beyond talk. There will very likely be men enough who would gladly support Grant in the winter and spring of 1880, to elect more or less delegates in his favor if they choose, but they will not choose, because it will be throwing away the party's chances in advance—and that is something the average politician isn't in the habit of doing. It is far too early to perceive the issues on which the contest of 1880 will be made, but it is not too early to see that Grant will not be one of them. Nothing could give him a chance except a strong conviction that he, and he alone, could 'rescue the country' from some terrible fate with which the success of his opponent threatened it. And no such conviction can be successfully cultivated. Stark madness even on the part of the Democrats could not persuade the country that Ulysses S. Grant was the only man among some forty odd millions of people who could save it. The Republicans will not elect anybody President in 1880 on the platform of endorsing the National Administration from 1869 to 1877—least of all the man most responsible for its blunders."

A German Merchant's View of the War.

[London Cor. of the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

A German merchant in the highest standing, with whom I was in conversation yesterday, put the question in the most cogent light: "The sinews of war," said he, "are proverbially money, and which power has those sinews in greatest proportion—Russia or England? Assuredly England. Prince Bismarck knows this, and he will set his face inexorably against war, for no love of England, it may be, but simply for this reason, that as sure as Russia goes to war she will become bankrupt. She has had to raise £100,000,000 for her invasion of Turkey. Of that loan about £60,000,000 has been taken up by Germans, who, if Russia goes to war with England, will lose every farthing of their money. Bismarck is too good a German to allow his countrymen to be thus fleeced. He will declare against war, and with Germany sternly reproving, Austria ready as ever to join with the stronger side, and England defiant, it is absurd to suppose that Russia will be so suicidal to engage in strife with the richest nation in the world. There you have a merchant's view of the question, and be assured the event will justify my prediction that there will be no war."

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THE FLORIDA BUSINESS.

The Republican papers are disposed to treat the Florida disclosures rather flippantly, pooh-poohing them as not amounting to much, and also characterizing MCLIN and DENNIS as men of bad character, and totally unworthy of belief. But their character was good enough when they were fixing up the vote of Florida in the interest of HAYES. There was nothing alleged against MCLIN when he was Secretary of State and Chairman of the Board of Canvassers, but on the contrary he was highly lauded. Mr. HAYES has acknowledged his confidence in the man by twice appointing him, within a few months, Chief Justice of New Mexico. One nomination lapsed by the adjournment of the Senate, and the other was rejected by the Senate. Mr. HAYES, thoroughly imbued as he is with notions about civil service reform, and overflowing with a righteousnes that finds vent in hymn singing sociables, must have had the most unbounded confidence in MCLIN to have made him a Chief Justice, placing to some extent at his disposal the life, liberty and property of the citizen.

If our knowledge of the Florida rascality rested on the unsupported evidence of MCLIN and DENNIS, it might very well be received with many degrees of allowance; but the fact is their statements are merely confirmatory of the perfect case made out by the Democratic counsel, and presented to the Florida Canvassers in December, 1876. But it had no effect. JAY GOULD'S money, and GOVERNOR NOYES' authorized pledges of offices were too potent an influence to be overcome by mere human testimony of the frauds of the Florida election officials to seat HAYES. It so happens that the investigation into the frauds in Alachua county were made by SAMUEL G. THOMPSON of Philadelphia, (a son of the late Chief Justice THOMPSON), and MALCOLM HAY and GEORGE W. GUTHRIE of Pittsburgh, gentlemen of whose high character and conscientiousness it is not necessary for us to say a word in this community. They demonstrated by overwhelming testimony, secured by them after a week's sojourn in Alachua county, the precise nature of the frauds to which MCLIN and DENNIS now make confession. MANTON MARBLE in a letter on the MCLIN disclosures in the New York *Herald* of Thursday, says:

In the laborious task of unearthing or preventing fraud in the Florida canvass, which several Northern gentlemen sacrificed much time and their private occupations to accomplish, it fell to my lot to request of three of them, the investigation and proof of these doings, now confessed, in Alachua county. These gentlemen were Samuel G. Thompson, of Philadelphia (son of the late Chief Justice); Malcolm Hay, of Pittsburgh, and George W. Guthrie (whose name identifies his kinship) of the same city—three lawyers, young indeed, but, for their years, esteemed of the very foremost quality in their profession. In four or five days they returned from their arduous work in Alachua, to Tallahassee, bringing proofs so complete, so well disgusted and go clear of the frauds now confessed, that the confessions sound to me like an echo. Their proofs were so stringent indeed, that they put ex-Governor Noyes, of Ohio, now United States Minister to France, to the trouble of earning his wages by as barefaced complicity with fraud, as the county canvassers had been, and the State canvassers, McLinn and Cowgill, were likewise obliged to be guilty of, in order to reach their end.

The proofs thus collected were pressed upon the attention of the Canvassing Board by the Hon. George W. Biddle, the leader of the Philadelphia bar, and Mr. David W. Sellers, his distinguished associate.

—The Baltimore *Sun's* correspondent at Washington reports a rather interesting interview with Mr. HEWITT of New York, on the Florida business. Mr. HEWITT stated he had personal knowledge that JAY GOULD had sent into Florida, pending the electoral count, a messenger with $20,000 to aid Mr. MACKEY with his $3,000, and ex-Governor NOYES of Ohio, with the Federal offices at his disposal, in securing a "fair count." Mr. GOULD, Mr. HEWITT stated, had not denied this $20,000 contribution when charged with it in his presence. His idea was to have his interests in the Pacific railroads taken care of by the HAYES Administration; but Mr. HAYES will hardly venture to veto Judge THURMAN'S bill, considering the large majority it received in Congress, even to pay his debts to JAY GOULD.

—HON. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, the gentleman who placed the Awful Brand upon the brow of Mr. HAYES has been interviewed by a *Herald* representative touching the Florida disclosures. He said:

"I am not at all surprised that such confessions should be made. That fraud was practiced in certain Southern States during the election of 1876 I have never entertained the slightest doubt. I expressed that opinion in my letter to Mr. Tilden, written on the 4th of March, 1877. I still stand by that letter, and I am as fully convinced now as then that Mr. Tilden was lawfully elected President of the United States, and that he was counted out by the Electoral Commission, which was all wrong. The only impediment in the way of exposing that fraud exists in the fact that the conspiracy was so well planned by the conspirators themselves that it will be a very difficult matter to prove who were the guilty parties."

Having said this Mr. ADAMS remarked that he was very anxious for a stable government, and not wishing to imperil the country he was not in favor of turning HAYES out. He desired things to remain *in statu quo*. Mr. ADAMS further told the *Herald* representative that HAYES had proved a failure; that he was placed in office by fraud; that he was a weak man, and a failure as a statesman and a politician, so that he had not the merit of turning a wrong into a national blessing. Mr. ADAMS don't believe in getting rid of him by lawful processes. He maliciously, and with all the frigidity of an ADAMS, wants to keep him in office as an Awful Example.

—THE *Chronicle* is wasting its elphantine humor on MCLIN'S confession. It appears to see nothing wrong in the great fraud, but the telling of it arouses all its virtuous indignation against Mr. HAYES' late Chief Justice of New Mexico. The explanation of the "quickened conscience," stated by a Florida correspondent, is that Judge MCLIN is sick nigh unto death, and two bright and promising children were recently snatched from him by death. There is matter in this to turn the heart of the most obdurate sinner, and why not MCLIN. Still we are sorry to see our esteemed friend of the *Chronicle* a convert to the TWEED and CAMERON theory that the only thing wrong in political rascality is its exposure. The prayers of the congregation are solicited, that this brand may be plucked from the burning.

A CAREFUL canvass has been made of the House by an opponent of the WOOD Tariff bill, and he finds the probable vote will stand as follows:

For the bill	135
Against the bill	156
Vacancy	1
Speaker	1

This shows a majority against the bill of 21. Mr. FERNANDO WOOD does not accept this as correct, although we believe he has pretty much abandoned the idea of passing the bill at this session, especially as the sentiment of Congress is favorable to an adjournment in June.

THE HAYES circus in Philadelphia closed on Friday night, and the party returned to Washington. Because of that claret punch incident the MRS. R. B. HAYES Temperance Society of the District of Columbia convened on Saturday, and adopted a long preamble, closing with this resolution:

Resolved, That this society discards the name of "Mrs. R. B. Hayes," and pronounces her as complete a fraud as her husband.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

CONGRESS has made its first move towards the census of 1880, by instructing the proper committees to report upon a plan for the work.

JOHN SHERMAN must be happy at last. The business failures and bankruptcy proceedings are simply frightful in their number and the amounts involved.

THE Communists of Chicago drill nightly with arms; but it means nothing. According to their vernacular, they only mean in time of peace to prepare for war.

JOHN SHERMAN gives Minister NOYES a certificate of character, as a gentleman of unimpeachable honor. Now let somebody indorse SHERMAN; old WELLS or ELIZA PINKSTON, and the case will be complete.

THE Democratic State Convention should take ground in favor of the repeal of the Philadelphia Recorder job, and other measures to provide fat sinecures for the Ring politicians soon to be rotated out of office.

THE Democrats of the Sixth Indiana district have nominated W. R. MYERS for Congress. This is the first candidate for the next House in the field. The district is a close one, but now represented by a Republican.

WE are to have four State nominating Conventions in Pennsylvania this year, in four successive weeks. The Nationals at Philadelphia, May 8; the Republicans at Harrisburg, May 15; the Democrats at Pittsburgh, May 22; and the Prohibitionists at Altoona, May 29.

THE Chicago Communists are in earnest. The Chief of Police of that city says they number 4,000 armed men, and that they are well provided with the latest improved arms. They have not yet determined upon an outbreak, but are drilling in anticipation of a row with the police.

MR. HAYES has settled the vexed question of the New Orleans Collectorship by nominating ex-Congressman GEORGE L. SMITH. Old MAD WELLS is hopping mad, and in view of the excitement over the Florida confession, it will now need some powerful restraint to keep the old man quiet.

WE have no fears any Democratic Senator will vote to confirm QUAY; but should any one venture on the experiment, he may rest assured of a resolution in the Democratic State Convention censuring him by name. The people everywhere are down on the job, and propose to wipe it off the statute book as soon as it can be reached.

WASHINGTON dispatches say Mr. HAYES was the prime mover in the recent Republican caucus, resulting in the formation of a Congressional Committee for campaign work. He has revoked, to all intents and purposes, his order forbidding levies on office-holders. In view of dangers threatening he is anxious to regain the support of the Republicans in Congress.

THE Electric Light is to be given a practical test in Philadelphia, in one of the largest carpet mills. In Cleveland, where the machine, which has been secured, was exhibited, the effect is said to have been most brilliant. The light is claimed to be uniform and steady, and as pure and white as the light of the sun. The cost is almost trifling in comparison with the present prices of gas.

REPRESENTATIVE BURNAM, a Republican member of Congress from Florida, and member, also, of the National Republican Committee, on February 13, 1877, from his place in Congress said: "It is a fact which I cannot stand on this floor and deny, and which every man, woman and child in my State knows, that Florida was lost by the Republican party in the late election." He then detailed the identical frauds to which MCLIN and DENNIS have recently made confession.

Obsolete Weapons in the Army.

The abandonment of both the sabre and bayonet, as practically useless, is recommended by Colonel Benet, Chief of ordnance of the regular army. He shows by the statistics of our own war and of recent campaigns in Europe that only about one in a thousand of all the men wounded in action are hurt by either of these weapons. Breech-loading fire-arms do such deadly execution that troops rarely get near enough to each other for the hand to hand work of cut and thrust. Even in cases of cavalry charging cavalry the carbine and the revolver are employed, while the sabre hangs untouched by the rider's side. Of the wisdom of discarding the sabre there can be little doubt. It is only an awkward incumbrance, pounding the legs of the cavalryman and the flanks of his horse when he rides at a gallop, and tripping him up when he dismounts to fight on foot, as most mounted men are required to do when an action gets warm. Nowadays the value of cavalry is chiefly in reconnoitering, skirmishing, and escorting supply trains, and in all this service the lighter the lead carried by man and horse the better. A carbine, a six-shooting revolver, and a long knife are the only weapons that can be used, and the knife is rather a tool than an arm.

The bayonet would have been discarded long ago had it not been for the opinion among military men that useless as it is for dealing death or wounds, it has a certain moral effect, and that no nation can afford to dispense with it as long as others employ it. A better course than discarding it altogether would be to convert it into a narrow, sharp-pointed, keen-edged shovel, as has been done to some extent in our army. The shovel-bayonet is universally endorsed by officers on the frontier. With it a body of infantry can entrench itself at very short notice, while its efficacy as a weapon is fully as great as that of the old-fashioned bayonet. The terrible storm of lead produced by the breech-loading rifles now in universal use makes the smallest cover in the shape of a breastwork of immense importance in a battle, and the shovel-bayonet may yet play a role in modern warfare greater than that of the minie ball or the needle-gun.

TEXAS is a great State. In area it is four or five times as large as Pennsylvania. Its present population is estimated at fully 2,000,000. It annually receives 250,000 to 300,000 immigrants from various parts of the United States and foreign countries. It produces 700,000 bales of cotton per year, worth $300,000,000. It also exports cattle, valued at $10,000,000; wool, $1,500,000; hides, $1,800,000; beef, in barrels and cans, $2,000,000; and other productions valued at $3,000,000. Two years ago over 4,000,000 bushels of wheat were shipped from Texas, and when railroad communication is established between Northern Texas and New Orleans this product will be largely increased. In 1880, when a new census is taken and there is a new apportionment of Representatives, Texas will be the foremost in the list of growing Commonwealths to claim an increased representation. Her gain will be acquired at the expense of the slow-growing States of the East, which are gradually falling off in political importance, and which in time must occupy a secondary position in the decision of national questions.

THE Pennsylvania members have very little reason to complain of the treatment of that State in the appropriations of the River and Harbor bill. The items in the bill directly affecting Pennsylvania are as follows:

For the improvement of the Ohio river from Pittsburgh to its mouth	$300,000
For Monongahela river in West Virginia and Pennsylvania	25,000
For Erie harbor	25,000
For repairs of ice harbor at Chester, Pa.	3,400
For Salem river, which empties into the Delaware	3,000
For piers in Delaware Bay, near Lewes	20,000
For Wilmington (Del.) harbor	7,000
For Schuylkill river	30,000
For Delaware river, below Bridesburg	100,000
For Delaware river, between Trenton and White Hill	10,000
For Cohansey creek, which empties into the Delaware river	5,000
Total	$848,400

This excludes Harry White's dollar and a half exploring expedition to the headwaters of the Comanaugh, to see whether it is better to dam that stream or macadamize it, in order to let out the commerce the Pennsylvania Railroad is made to carry.

ACTION and reaction seem to be equal and opposite in Fall River, Massachusetts. In 1860 it was a dull manufacturing town of 15,000 inhabitants. In fifteen years its population was tripled, speculators building large mills there, which brought together great numbers of operatives now involved in a ruin as remarkable in one sense as the prosperity of the town from 1870 to 1873. Not long ago it was the centre of strikes against a reduction of wages made necessary by over-production, and, leaving over-production out of the question, justified by the market prices of mill products. Then came trouble with the Savings Banks, and now the bankruptcy of three of the largest mills, brought about by the gross dishonesty of trusted treasurers. Their offences may have been caused by the fictitious prosperity of the mills, and they were certainly made possible only through the carelessness engendered by such prosperity.

EIGHT President Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas will be elected in Pennsylvania next fall. The Judges whose terms expire are as follows:

1. Philadelphia, 2. M. Russell Thayer, and 3. J. I. Clark Hare, Republicans.
25. Centre, Clearfield and Clinton, Charles A Mayer, Dem.
28. Venango, Charles E. Taylor, Rep.
29. Lycoming, James Gamble, Dem.
31. Lehigh, A. Brown Longnecker, Dem.
34. Susquehanna, William H. Jessup, Rep.
39. Franklin and Fulton, D. Watson Rowe, Rep.

Of these Judges, Thayer, Hare and Mayer will be re-elected without contest. In Venango there will be a sharp contest for Trunkey's place. The Republican candidate will be Judge Taylor, Hartranft's appointee, who has been twice defeated. Judge Gamble is not a candidate for re-election and in his and the other districts there will be a spirited contest. The sitting judges in these districts are candidates for re-election.

THE *American Manufacturer* says: The production of the oil wells of Pennsylvania last year was 13,000,000 barrels; this, at $2 45 per barrel, the average price for the year, would be $31,850,000. These figures of course relate to crude oil only. How much additional value is given to that portion of the crude product which is refined and otherwise manipulated we have not the data to enable us to ascertain. The amount of petroleum products exported last year was equal to 10,425,502 barrels of crude oil, and the value of the same was nearly $62,000,000, or about $6 a barrel. Calculating the entire product of Pennsylvania—13,000,000 barrels—at this price, $6 per barrel, the value of the same would be $78,000,000, which is probably very nearly the true value.

SENATOR DENNIS, one of the confessing Florida election criminals, has the following recommendation on file in the Treasury Department from President Hayes:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, April 18, 1877.

DEAR SIR: I am reliably assured that L. G. Dennis, of Florida, would make a capital Special Agent of the Treasury. I respectfully desire that his claims should have your favorable attention.

Sincerely, R. B. HAYES.

Hon. John Sherman and others.

Dennis was appointed Special Agent, but was removed after two months' service. He should now call on the President for the reliable assurances given at the White House of his capital qualities. According to the organs, Dennis is in need of them now.

THE army reserve force of England, according to the London *Times*, is rapidly responding to the injunction: "England expects every man to do his duty." The army reserves are divided into first and second classes, the first numbering 15,000 men and the second 21,000 men. The militia, numbering 139,331 men, will be called out next; the yeomanry cavalry, numbering 14,830, next, and the volunteers, numbering 174,241, next. The latter two classes are expected to do home garrison duty if the others are sent to the Mediterranean.

OF the British Government revenues for the year ending March 31, the postoffice profits are set down at $30,000,000, while our postal service is carried on at an annual loss of six millions. The difference, however, lies in the enormous territory covered by our service as contrasted with the small area and dense population of the British isles.

THE *Morning Globe*, the Greenback organ at Altoona, is in favor of Hon. S. R. Mason of Mercer, for Governor; Wm. Holt of Centre, for Lieutenat Governor and Judge Bentley for the Supreme bench.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

THE Democracy in all but nine counties have elected delegates to the State Convention.

SENATOR WALLACE has been chosen senatorial delegate to the Democratic State Convention.

FORTY-SIX Republican candidates for office in Mercer county are announced in the Mercer *Dispatch*.

The Nationals of Huntingdon county claim to have the names of 1,700 persons enrolled in their clubs.

PHILIP THOMAS has been elected Democratic Senatorial delegate from the Twenty-third district, and instructed for Piollett.

UNION county will select delegates to the Democratic State Convention to-morrow. McKean county will select at the same time.

"ONE who doesn't run with the machine" suggests in the Manch Chunk *Coal Gazette* the name of General Albright, of that place for Governor.

J. H. DUSENBERRY and Eugene O'Neil are the delegates to the Democratic State Convention from Susquehanna county, without instructions.

MR. J. BLAKE WALTERS, the newly appointed Chief Clerk of the Treasury, is not, as has been stated, nor was he ever a law partner of Senator Wallace. He is not a lawyer by profession.

CONGRESSMAN COLLINS of Luzerne county, has been interviewed by a reporter of the Scranton *Republican*. He thinks things are mixed and will not be a candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

THE Indiana *Democrat* says: "A Republican soldier who served in the army with Colonel Levi Maish of York county, said to us the other day that if the Democrats nominated him for Governor he could not be defeated by all the Camerons of the clan."

AMONG the Democratic candidates for the State Senate in Fayette county are P. S. Newmyer, T. B. Schnatterly, Alexander J. Hill and Dr. James P. Sangston. For the Assembly there are Thomas Duncan, Dr. William H. Sturgeon, Jacob Provins, Benjamin Pritchard, Dr. Smith Buttermore and C. E. Swearingen.

THE Democratic Committee of Somerset county on Monday selected John H. Uhl, Senatorial delegate and Gen. A. H. Coffroth and Isaac Hugus Representative delegates to the Democratic State Convention, with instructions to support Senator Dill for Governor, and Furman Sheppard for Supreme Judge.

THE Democratic Committee of Potter county met at Coudersport on the 23d inst and selected F. W. Knox senatorial and W. W. Thompson representative delegate to the State Convention, with instructions to support Mr. Dill for Governor. L. C. Peck was elected Chairman of the County Committee for 1878.

THE Republican Committee of Blair county on Wednesday elected I. F. Beamer Senatorial and Colonel B. F. Stewart and E. L. Study Representative delegates to the State Convention. A resolution was submitted instructing the delegates to support Professor Wickersham for Governor. Somebody moved to substitute the name of Grow, while some one else suggested General Beaver, but the whole thing was finally tabled. Nobody thought of Hoyt.

JAMES BLACK, Chairman of the Prohibition State Committee, has issued a call for a State Convention for a nomination of candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court and Secretary of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, is hereby called to meet in the hall of the Temple of Honor, in Altoona, Blair county, Pa., at ten o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, May 29, 1878. All citizens, without distinction to party or sex, are invited to attend.

THE Dauphin County Democratic Convention on Wednesday elected Charles Rodearmel senatorial delegate, and Mr. M. Lauman, and Lewis Neiffer, representative delegates. Harrisburg had previously elected Charles A. Bigler, representative delegate from that city. The following resolution was adopted by the County Convention:

Resolved, By the Democracy of Dauphin county in Convention assembled, that the delegates this day elected to represent this county in the Democratic State Convention are hereby instructed to support the Hon. Andrew H. Dill, of Union county, for Governor; Hon. Lewis Heck, of Dauphin county, for Lieutenant Governor, and Hon. J. Simpson Africa, of Huntingdon county, for Secretary of internal affairs.

The Uniontown *Genius of Liberty* gives expression to these emphatic views, which fairly indicate the sentiment of the country press about confirming Quay:

Any Democrat who votes to confirm Gov. Hartranft's appointment of Mr. Quay as Recorder of Philadelphia, ought to be tarred and feathered and drummed out of his district by his Democratic constituents to the tune of the rogues' march. The party ought to get rid of any such dead beats at any cost. Democrats are not sent to the Senate to betray the friends who have selected them, nor to aid the Radicals in finding places for their leaders, and furnishing the means by which future Democratic nominees are to be defeated. The people should take this matter into their own hands, and consign any man who deceives them to a traitor's doom.

THE Doylestown *Democrat* presents the claims and merits of its favorite for the Supreme bench, Hon. Henry B Ross in a column of editorial in a hand, some manner, which concludes:

In a Democratic Convention the strong Democratic counties of Bucks, Montgomery and the old Tenth Legion ought to have some claim, for they have been strangely passed by. They poll more Democratic votes than Philadelphia, and whatever may be the result elsewhere, or however their own claims are disregarded, may be depended on to save the glory of the party. Yet, for more than a quarter of a century they have had but one nomination for a State office which they could call theirs. In the same period Philadelphia has had numerous nominations, including several for Supreme Judge, and now has Sharswood and McCandless, two of the four Democratic State officials. Surely the Democratic party of Pennsylvania is great enough to be, for once, just to them.

"Not a Vestige Remains."

[N. Y. Times, Rep.]

Of the famous civil service reform not a vestige now remains. Mr. Hayes has buried it, rags, bones, and all. The old regime is restored. Civil servants may "run" the machine as of yore, and party managers may call upon them for percentages just as though some notorious corruptionist were at the head of the Government instead of Mr. Hayes. There are a multitude of Campbells in the party, and all of them, no doubt, "feel quite easy in mind" after this pitiful self-humiliation on the part of the President. The machine will be worked by the old hands, and out of the pockets of public servants will come much of the cost of working it.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

BISMARCK, who was born on All Fools' Day, is only 63.

BESSIE TURNER and Dr. Mary Walker are said to be at the point of death.

WISCONSIN has over 20,000,000 acres of good farming lands that have never been ploughed.

MR. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, JR., looks surprisingly like his grandfather John Quincy Adams. All the Adamses get bald early in life.

AMONG the colored men engaged to appear in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in England, is James Freeman, at one time Speaker of the Assembly of South Carolina.

MANY Iowa towns have elected women to the office of school director under the new State law allowing woman to hold office. The experiment is reported to be a successful one.

A WRITER to the Burlington *Gazette* says that the Custer battle-field is covered with bones dragged out of the ground by coyotes. He says that pieces can be found for miles round.

A SUNDAY SCHOOL BOY at Maysville, Ky., was asked by the Superintendent if his father was a Christian. "Yes, sir," he replied, "but he is not working at it much."

HARRY WARD, of Sackett's Harbor, aged 101, took his first ride on a railroad car the other day to complete the papers for his application as pensioner of the War of 1812.

MRS. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH is described as the modest and unassuming writer of sixty-eight novels. She has a wide, full brow, and clear blue eyes, and talks very well.

THE sight of the Hon. J. Madison Wells and Honest John Sherman walking, arm-in-arm, in Pennsylvania avenue does much to diminish the sadness felt since the death of the Siamese twins.

MR. JOSEPH W. HARPER, of Harper & Brothers, is a strongly built man, with hair of a sanguine tint, and a remarkable executive capacity. He gets through a great amount of work in a day.

A HIGH dignitary in the Vatican pocketed $3,000 left by Pius IX. to be distributed among certain subordinates. Upon learning the facts, he was indignantly dismissed from his office by the present Pontiff.

THOMAS A. EDISON will have an article on "The Phonograph and its Future" in the next number of the *North American Review*, in which he will sketch out a wonderful programme of its prospective development.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that Senator Conkling stands before the country as the wild, uncompromising enemy of President Hayes, without the game to rise to his feet and give utterance to his opinions.

SENATOR DON CAMERON is credited with the conviction that the trouble between the Republican leaders and the President will soon blow over. Don, it will be remembered, marries into the Sherman family in a few weeks.

SINCE the suicide of Sultan Abdul-Assiz, in 1876, Turkey has had two Sultans, five Ministers, forty Cabinet Ministers, one constitution, one Parliament, one war, lost three-fourths of its provinces, and been forced into bankruptcy.

GEN. MCCLELLAN is a man of muscle. On a certain occsion, while conversing with a party of friends on the subject of physical strength, he took a silver quarter of a dollar from his pocket and bent it between his fore-finger and thumb.

THE Connecticut Democrats are already beginning to talk about the successor to the seat of Senator Barnum, and some of them to hope that, if the Democrats carry the Legislature, Governor Hubbard will be able to defeat the present incumbent.

THE definition of a Republic adopted by the French Academy for their famous dictionary is: "A State in which the Government is conferred by election, and of which the chief is not hereditary." It came from M. Emile Olliver, and was unanimously adopted.

MRS. W. W. BETTS, of Clearfield, recently sold a tract of one thousand acres of timber land in Bell Township, that county, to W. R. McPherson, D. McGaughey, J. L. Leary, James Mitchell and John Mitchell for $30,000. It is said to be the finest tract of timber land in that county.

GENERAL HARRY WHITE ought to hire a dug-out and take Mr. Wright up the broad waters of the Kiskiminitas and the Conemaugh, and convince him of the vast commerce that awaits the building of light-houses, breakwaters and docks on its banks.—*Phila. North American.*

THE Princess Beatrice, of the Royal family of England, is called the "baby." She has always been her mother's pet, and carries about with her a beaming countenance. She has been well brought up and will make a good-natured wife for any poor Teuton who may venture to ask her hand.

THE Archbishop of York, Dr. Thompson, is a tall, full blown, well-fed cleric, enjoying $50,000 per annum. He detests, dead-and-alive York, so bores Londoners with sermons of one hour's duration. His Grace mitigates that infliction by giving good dinners, accompanied by tawny port with bee's wing.

BISHOP MCCOSKRY has demanded a court of inquiry, which, according to the canons of the Church, will be composed of the bishops of the surrounding dioceses. The court will consist of Bishops Gillespie, of the Western Diocese of Michigan; McLaren, of Illinois; Bedell, of Ohio; and Talbot, of Indiana.

BALLARD SMITH, the managing editor of the *World*, who, during his two years with it has done wonders for its advancement, has accepted the managing editorship of the *Sun*, and will enter on his duties next week. His relations with Mr. Hurlburt, his late chief, were most cordial, but Charles A. Dana made him an offer too handsome to be refused.

THE Government Insane Asylum at Washington has 800 inmates; one-half of this number come from the army and navy;—sad commentary upon war. Mary Harris, the murder of Burroughs, still dwells there, a harmless creature, and is often seen in places of amusement in the city, accompained by an attendant.

MRS. MARY HEWES, of Boston, a member of Freeman Clarke's congregation, celebrated her one hundredth birthday on Monday. Mrs. Hewes was born in Concord, and her father "fit in the Revolution." Among the guests at the reception was one of her schoolmates, Mrs. Skilton, who is one hundred years and six months old.

TILDEN AND OREGON.

The Position of the Democratic Party on the Electoral Fraud.

The Boston *Post* prints an interview with Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, who was a member of the Committee to oversee the Florida canvass, which fully confirms all that has recently been disclosed about the Florida vote. Mr. Saltonstall is a man of high character and reputation in New England. About Mr. Hayes rewarding the men who counted him in, Mr. Saltonstall says:

McLin was rewarded by being appointed a Justice of a Territorial Court, and it was not the fault of Hayes that he could not be confirmed. Dr. Cowgill, another prominent figure, was appointed Marshall of Dakota. Gov. Stearns was appointed a Commissioner of Government lands in Arkansas, and Gov. Noyes of Ohio, the intimate friend of Gov. Hayes, was given the French mission. It is especially painful that a man in his position, occupying as he had the office of Governor of the State of Ohio, should so conduct himself in the matter as to leave the impression on the minds of the visiting Committee that he it was, above all others, above Mr. Chandler even, who was especially active in manufacturing the evidence required by the Republican faction. Apparently he was able to produce at short notice affidavits in support of anything required.

Mr. Saltonstall further declared a great truth, which has been commented on by leading foreign journals, "that the conduct of the Democratic party, knowing from the begginning that Mr. Tilden was chosen President by a sufficient majority of the Electoral College and by from 250,000 to 300,000 majority of the popular vote, is beyond all praise. It will go down into history as a matter of which any Democrat may be proud."

TILDEN AND OREGON.

Mr. Saltonstall—When I go back to the series of frauds which has been committed by the Republican party within the last twelve years, and then think of this noble action of the Democratic party, I am filled with admiration of its conduct and magnanimity

And especially is the conduct of the Democratic candidate to be admired and respected. Not one word has he said that I would have unsaid, and not one thing has he done that I would have undone. He has behaved with the utmost dignity, and in this connection I cannot but recall an incident which happened on my return from Florida. I had a few moments to spare in New York, and I called on Gov. Tilden at his residence. I related to him the occurrences which I had witnessed in Florida, and expressed the bitter indignation that filled my heart at the great wrong which had been done him, and, far more, to the country, by the knaves in Florida. I had heard the previous day of the return from Oregon, and knowing nothing of the particulars, not having seen a morning paper, I said to him, "But how about this Oregon vote, does not that make your election sure?" "No," said Mr. Tilden, "I would not consent to be made President by that vote. All that it is good for, or can be used for, is to compel Congress to go behind the fradulent and forced returns in Florida, and get at the truth. That is what the Oregon return will do." I have felt all the more aggrieved at the base slanders of Mr. Tilden, and the malignant lies which have been uttered by a partisan press, as I have believed him to be a pure and upright man.

The Decline and Fall of Beecherism.

[N. Y. Correspondence Springfield Republican.]

It is a significant fact of the altered sentiment of this community that not a daily paper in this city supports Beecher to-day, and some of the strictures and comments on him and his course have been terrible. His influence here is completely undetermined. William Cullen Bryant said a little while ago he had noticed that Beecher wasn't invited to speak on great occasions any more. Had the Beecher of 1868 taken the same stand as the Beecher of 1878 has taken on the endless punishment question he would have split the evangelical church; but the latter Beecher's opinions have had no more effect on public sentiment than the firing of blank cartridges into the air. There is something terrible in the Nemesis which invisibly and impalpably follows that man in spite of his outward success and the protestations of his admirers. I think a good many people here were struck with the contrast between his jubilant air and friskiness when hearing of the confession and the deep agitation and tearful sorrow of Tilton, who held his head between his hands while the tears dropped to the floor. And most people can tell an actor from a man in time.

Applying The Sermon.

[Harper's Magazine for May.]

The Rev. Mr.——, of the Unitarian church in a neighboring State, preached a sermon a few Sundays since on the importance of saying "No," and in the course of it dwelt impressively on the moral courage required to use that monosylable at the right time. After the sermon a collection was taken for a very deserving charity. When the congregation was dismissed, a certain newspaper man waylaid the pastor in the vestibule, and seizing him by the hand thanked him effusively for the sermon—one of the most effective he had heard. The pastor modestly replied, "I'm glad you think so, but cannot see why you should."

"Why," replied he of the newspaper, "when I went into church I was fully determined to give five dollars to that charity, but your sermon impressed me so deeply that I found courage to resist the temptation, and let the plate-passer go by with an emphatic 'No!'"

All About the Kiskiminetas.

[Philadelphia Times.]

Kiskiminetas is corrupted from Gieschgumanito, signifying *make daylight*. The late Rev. William C. Reichel, of Bethlehem, a truly learned man, believed it to be "p robably the word of command given by a warrior to his comrade s at night to break up camp and resume the journey or war-path."

In the report of James Letort and Jonah Davenport, October 29, 1751, they say: On Conemaugh (which becomes the Kiskiminetas), "there are three Shawnese towns, forty-five families, two hundred men and Okowela their chief." This beautiful river was then, as it now is, a place of much interest. The names mentioned are to be found in ordinary maps, as well as in the historical map of Pennsylvania, recently issued by the Historical Society, on which many Indian names are restored.

T. W.

And yet Hendrick B. Wright never heard of them. Monstreus.

For These and Other Blessings, etc.,

[Commercial Bulletin.]

The Rev. Mr.——, after several years of married life, was at last blessed, upon a Saturday by the addition of a fine boy to the family-circle, which had hitherto consisted of only himself and wife. Upon the same day, the church at which he officiated received a timely and very much needed donation; over both of which events the reverend gentleman was very much elated, as he communicated them to members of his congregation on his way to church on Sunday. It chanced that, in his prayer, he alluded to the financial event by returning thanks "for the arrival of a little succor," and was consequently much scandalized when a couple of students in his congregation asked him after service whether he referred to the money or the baby.

"COULD YE NOT WATCH WITH ME ONE HOUR?

The night is dark: behold the shade was deeper
In the old Garden of Gethsemane,
When that calm voice awoke the weary sleeper—
"Couldst thou not watch one hour alone with me?"

O thou so weary of thy self denials!
And so impatient of thy little cross,
Is it so hard to bear thy daily trials,
To count all earthly things a gainful loss?

What if thou *always* suffer tribulation,
And if thy Christian warfare *never* cease;
The gaining of the greater habitation
Shall gather thee to everlasting peace.

But here we all must suffer, walking lonely,
The path that Jesus once Himself hath gone;
Watch thou in patience through this hour only,
This one dark hour before th'eternal dawn.

The captive's oar may pause upon the galley.
The soldier sleeps beneath his plumed crest,
And Peace may fold her wing o'er hill and valley,
But thou, O Christian, must not take thy rest.

Thou must walk on, however man upbraid thee,
With Him who trod the wine press all alone!
Thou wilt not find one human hand to aid thee,
One human soul to comprehend mine own.

Heed not the images forever thronging
From out the foregone life thou liv'st no more;
Faint hearted mariner, still art thou longing
For the dim line of the receding shore.

Wilt thou find rest of soul in thy returning
To that old path thou hast so vainly trod?
Hast thou forgotten all the weary yearning
To walk among the children of thy God?

Faithful and steadfast in their consecration,
Living by that high faith to thee so dim,
Declaring before God their dedication,
So far from thee, because so near to Him.

Hast thou forgot thy Christian superscription—
"*Behold we count them happy which endure?*"
What treasure wouldst thou in the land Egyptian
Repass the stormy water to secure?

And wilt thou yield thy sure and glorious promise
For the few fleeting joys earth can afford?
No hand can take away the treasure from us
That rests within the keeping of the Lord,

Poor wandering soul! I know that thou art seeking
Some easier way, as all have sought before,
To silence the reproachful inward speaking,
Some landward path unto an island shore!

The cross is heavy in thy human measure,
The way is narrow for thy inward pride,
Thou canst not lay thy intellectual treasure,
At the low footstool of the Crucified.

Oh, that thy faithless soul one hour only
Would comprehend the Christian's perfect life,
Despised with Jesus, sorrowful and lonely,
Sit calmly looking upward in its strife.

For poverty and self renunciation,
Their Father yieldeth back a thousandfold;
In the calm stillness of regeneration
Cometh a joy they never knew of old.

In meek obedience to the heavenly Teacher
Thy weary soul can only find its peace,
Seeking no aid from any human creature,
Looking to God alone for its release.

And He will come in His own time and power,
To set his earnest hearted children free;
Watch only through this dark and painful hour,
And the bright morning will yet break for thee.

—Thoughts for Weary Hours.

TWO LIVELY BEAUX.

And How They Flirted Effectively With Two Silly Girls.

"Oh, *such* a lovely face!" sighed Miss Amelia Hartwell. "Such eyes—such a mustache—really, I couldn't help it, Kitty. Oh, I really could not."

"Yes, Amy; but suppose Miss Hess should find it out?" said Kitty.

"Well, well, what could she do about it?" said Amy. "Tell ma and get me scolded, and lose her situation. I should tell her about the other governesses, and *I think* she'd keep quiet. A girl can't live without any romance in her life.'

"Only nobody ever introduced you to each other," said Kitty, "and my ma says that you can't tell what any one is, if you haven't a proper introduction."

"Yes, and then they introduce you to some stiff old creature, and he pays you a little attention, and you marry. Kitty, I mean to have my fun out. You can tell if you please, but—"

"Oh, Amy," cried Kitty, "I'm no tell-tale. It's only for your good."

Kitty and Amelia were cousins. Kitty fifteen and Amelia seventeen.

Amelia had not as good a disposition as Kitty, and her mother was a mere fashionable woman, who kept the girl in the background as much as possible, lest she should make her look old. So Amy, as she liked to be called, being really grown, and yet treated like a child at home, took her affairs into her own hands, flirted with all the college boys, wrote notes to them, waved her handkerchief from the upper windows, and behaved disgracefully, without any one having an inkling of what was going on but a serious little Kitty, who was too honorable to betray her cousin, and too young to know how terrible such conduct really was. Schoolboys and college students were bad enough, but now there had come upon the scene quite a new person, a young man of five-and-twenty, whom no one knew, but who, having managed to scrape acquaintance with Miss Amy, declared himself an English nobleman, and spoke of great estates, of which, in time, he would be master. Amy swallowed the whole story, and for weeks had taken long walks with him, had accepted a ring, which she dared not wear at home, and considered herself engaged.

All was going on delightfully, in her opinion, and poor Miss Hess, the governess, was quite hoodwinked. Kitty, trembling little confidante as she was, was quite interested in the affair, but felt herself guilty in keeping the story from her mother. But Amy had no such compunctions.

Now, a new scheme was on foot. The lover desired to pay Miss Amy an evening visit, and a time had been selected when mamma and papa were to attend a wedding, and Miss Hess away on a dutiful visit to her old German grandparents.

"You may call, but you can't stay late, Theodore," Amy had said. "That dragon of a governess will be home at half-past ten."

And Theodore had protested that he would not stay late.

"I shall bring a friend," he said, "and he can be company for your cousin, since you insist on having her with you. We'll have a lovely evening."

Then he sighed and looked "so lovely," Amy declared to Kitty, who, flattered by the idea of the friend who was to "be attentive" to herself, felt it time to preach the little sermon above recorded, but without effect. The visit was to be paid. Miss Amy was to receive her admirer. Kitty was with her. Miss Hess had temporarily departed. The carriage had borne mamma and papa to the scene of the wedding festivities. The servants were having a comfortable supper in the kitchen, and the door-bell rang.

"No matter—I'll go, Bridget," called Amy over the balustrades, to the waitress, who was delighted to run back to her supper and a few friends and cousins who had just dropped in; and the young lady of the house herself admired her callers.

They entered rather cautiously and with many glances up the stairs, which Amy attributed to fear of her cruel parents. The young gentleman was attired in the latest style, and wore a large pin and many rings; but his friend was, it is to be confessed, rather shabby, and not over clean.

"Miss Amy," said Theodore, with an air, "this is my friend Adolphus. A fine fellow, but under a cloud just now. His grandfather, the earl, won't pay his club debts. However he'll come round after a while. This is Miss Kitty, Dolph."

Dolph made a bow, and backed against the wall.

"Come in," said Amy. "Every one is out. Oh! isn't this lovely!"

"Heavenly," said Theodore, looking at the bronze ornaments on the mantel and letting his gaze rove to small ornaments. "So you are alone, eh! How delicious! I say, this is a fine place. Not so fine as we are used to at home, but pretty good for America. Your father must be well off, Miss Amy?"

"Yes," said Amy, "I believe he is."

"Lots of silver, and all that?" said the nobleman. "You ought to see the place at—at the castle."

"Yes," said Amy. "The silver is all up stairs now, though. Ma locks it up when she goes out. There's a great closet between the rooms above. She keeps her jewelry there. It is quite a nice place, for burglars wouldn't be apt to find the door if they didn't know it. It slides in, you know. Pa says it is better than a safe."

"Why, it must be," said Theodore, "how ingenious! There, sit down, and let us chat; or suppose you play for us."

"I'd rather talk," said Amy, sentimentally.

Meanwhile Kitty was growing very miserable. The person introduced as Adolphus was awkward, and said little. He was not handsome, like Theodore, and he smelt of tobacco and whisky. His grandfather, the Earl, must have been angry with him for some time, she thought. She began to wish that something would happen to break up the party, that they would at least go. Neither of them were gentlemen, she felt assured. They stared around them oddly. Theodore arose and dropped the silk curtains over the windows. The men exchanged glances. Could not Amy see that something was wrong?

At that moment Theodore pushed the door into the hall quite shut, and returned to Amy's side. As he did so he put his hand into his pocket and took out a sponge.

"Curious, isn't it?" he said. "I think a sponge is such a curious object. See the little cells."

"I've got one, too," said Adolphus, huskily. "Have you ever seen such a big one?"

"It is large," said Amy.

Kitty, who had been expecting some love-making, and was disappointed, only curled her lip; but the next moment both girls sat staring speechlessly at each other, each with a great sponge thrust into their mouths.

"Tie her to a chair, Dolph," cried Theodore, rapidly binding Amy's arms and ankles with a cord he took from his pocket. "Now, young ladies, you are not going to be hurt. We'll just help ourselves to the pretty things of value that can be carried off easy, and get the silver out of the sliding-closet above, and be off. Don't try to scream—you can't. And don't kick—you'll only hurt yourselves. Day-day.

Away they went up the softly-carpeted staircase. Amy heard the sound of opening drawers and doors overhead. Kitty thought she even heard the clink of silver. But they could neither move nor cry out. In a few moments the two thieves accomplished their purpose and descended the stairs again, each with a bundle on his back.

"Good evening, young ladies," said Theodore. We're sorry we must go, but *pa* might come home unexpectedly. By-by."

They were off. The door clanged shut. The servants at their little supper knew nothing, and the two girls both nearly suffocated. Their slender wrists, cut by the cords that bound them, remained fastened to their chairs.

Glad were they when the good-humored voice of Miss Hess was heard bidding some one good night on the door-step, and when, bustling into the house, she threw up her hands with exclamations of horror, called for help, and as soon as possible dragged the sponges from their mouths, cut the cords that bound them, and asked for the terrible story, which with many tears and sobs, Amy told truthfully.

There had been a heavy robbery—money, silver and jewelry were gone. Vainly papa strode the floor, scolding his daughter and bewailing his "ducats."

"I never thought English noblemen could do such things," sighed Amy. "Nobody could think that papa."

"English noblemen!" laughed the detective, who had appeared upon the scene. "They were two English thieves, Miss, and this is their regular dodge—making love to young ladies and the getting let in. It used to be the servants in England, but the American young ladies are such flirts, and so easily taken in, they've changed their plans."

"I, at least, will not be so easily taken in again, and I shall flirt no more," said Amy.

She kept her word.

The Real Hero.

In 1793 the Prussian officers of the garrison of Culberg established an economical mess, of which certain poor emigrants were glad to partake. They observed one day an old Major of Hussars, who was covered with the scars of wounds received in the Seven Years War, and half hidden by enormous gray mustachios. The conversation turned on duels. A young stout-built Cornet began to prate in an authocative tone on the subject.

"And you Major, how many duels have you fought?"

"None thank Heaven," answered the old Hussar, in a subdued voice; "I have fourteen wounds, and Heaven be praised, there is not one in my back; so that I may be permitted to say that I feel myself happy in never having fought a duel."

"But you shall fight one with me," exclaimed the Cornet, reaching across the table to give him a blow.

The Major agitated grasped the table to assist himself in rising, when a unanimous cry was raised:

"Don't stir, Major."

All the officers present joined in seizing the Cornet, when they threw him out at the window, and sat down again at the table as if nothing had occurred.

Wonderful Shooting.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

Dr. W. F. Carver, of California, is said to be the most wonderful rifle-shot in the world. He is coming East with his rifle and his reputation. The other day he gave an exhibition at Denver. His performance is to break glass balls thrown in the air twenty or thirty feet distant and twenty or thirty feet high. He engages to break 80 out of 100 glass balls thus thrown in the air. At the Denver exhibition he broke 90 out of 100. Besides this he made several very difficult fancy shots—firing from his hip and over his head, and with the rifle upside down, &c. His most difficult shot was this: A ball is thrown into the air about twenty feet high. He fires and misses it with the first shot. He then reloads the rifle, fires and breaks the ball before it reaches the ground. This he did at the second trial. He loads with cartridge, of course, but the feat requires amazing dexterity.

WE TWO.

When you and I are asleep, my love,
Under the carven stone;
Who will there be left to weep, my love,
Of all that we have known?
But the lark will sing as clear and free,
As he springs from his nest in the alder tree,
And the robin carol his heart's desire
Above us in the red-rose brier.

Though your voice is low and weak, my dear,
There is love-light in your eye!
Tho' the roses fade from your cheek, my dear,
Love's roses never die!
But its, oh! for the long and lasting sleep
Where the wildwood honeysuckles creep!
Under the violets to lie,
And let the weary world go by.

—*H. S. Cornell.*

REVENGE AFTER MANY YEARS.

Tragic Sequel to a Love Affair of Czar Nicholas.

[St. Petersburg Letter to San Francisco Chronicle.]

At the beginning of last month the readers of the *Chronicle* probably found in its telegraphic columns a brief notice of the death of the Prefect of St. Petersburg, who was shot by a woman. The affair created great excitement here, though very few meagre details were sent abroad. Nikolai Nikolaievitch Trepoff, the unfortunate victim in this affair, was quite advanced in years and had a large family, with whom he lived on the happiest terms. His well-known character and manner of life made it impossible even for his most malignant enemies to ascribe the catastrophe to some low or immoral intrigue, but only few besides the official investigators have any idea of the romantic chain of incidents which finally prompted the young woman to the desperate deed. More than a quarter of a century ago a man by the name of Nikolaieff, who had been in the employ of the Secret Police for some time, was assigned to the responsible duty of private guard over the person of his Majesty, the Emperor Nicholas. There was quite a number of these guards, but not one of them knew the other, each communicating only with the chief, who manipulated the movements of all. This arrangement made the whole private force more efficient, as each guard had to rely wholly upon himself and nobody else for the strict performances of his duties. The Emperor Nicholas bore the name of a man of strict morals, and he certainly had a right to this reputation—as far as any public scandal was concerned. Monarchs who occupy so exalted and exclusive a position as the Czar of Russia cannot well be measured by the common social standard. Being entirely precluded from pleasing themselves to their social and martial relations, the scions of the Romanoff family may be pardoned to a certain extent for being possessed of human passions, instincts and fancies, at least so long as they cause no public scandal. Few of this profligate family have been scrupulous, but Nicholas Pavlovitch was one of those few. His amours were not numerous, but well concealed, and in one instance the stern monarch kept his secret so well that he came near falling a victim to the men employed to guard over his person. All through his reign the police were kept busy in ferreting out real and imaginary Polish conspirators, and it was through the dauntless bravery displayed by Nikolaieff on one of these occasions that he obtained his appointment as private guard. In the latter part of the year 1850 he discovered that certain parties had secret meetings in a house situated on Vassili Ostroff, one of the island quarters of St. Petersburg. The person in charge of the house was a Polish woman, and this fact was enough to create suspicion, and on communicating with his chief, Nikolaieff was told to keep a strict watch and on a certain night he would have assistance to arrest the persons meeting there. When the appointed evening came the instructions were to arrest anybody who attempted to leave the house, to cut down any man who should offer resistance, but not to harm any woman. The house, which is still in existence, stands on the corner of the Bolshai Prospect and Ninth street, and is surrounded by a garden. Nikolaieff posted several men where they could command all exits from the place and then knocked at the door, armed with nothing but a dagger, as it was the rule of the force to do their work without noise. The summons was not answered, but a tall form jumped out of one of the side windows and hurried towards Ninth street. Nikolaieff did not follow him, however, as he knew the road was barred by his assistants in that direction, and after waiting a few minutes he broke in the door to find himself confronted by a young man with a pistol in his raised hand. A demand to surrender was answered by a shot from the pistol, which pierced the officer's right arm. He rushed forward, however, and grappled with his antagonist, whom he wounded in the face with his dagger before being able to overcome him and secure his hands with manacles. Nikolaieff then went through the house, but found nobody—no signs of conspirators, only the luxurious abode of a woman. Returning to his prisoner, he found that he had fainted from the loss of blood and then made another discovery—it was a woman in disguise. Somewhat perplexed, the officer summoned a carriage and sent the unconscious female to the Secret Police Headquarters, and then made inquiries of his assistants as to what they had done with the man. To his utter astonishment he was assured that no man had been seen. Poor Nikolaieff was sure he had disgraced himself by this miserable failure, and when he appeared before his Chief next day to report, it was with the greatest diffidence and with bitter complaints of his comrades for failing to secure the man. To his surprise and delight he met with the most affable reception, and was told that he managed the affair very well, though it was to be deplored that the young woman should have been hurt. At the same time, the Chief informed his subordinate that he had been promoted to a responsible position in a distant part of the Empire, but that it was the wish of his Majesty that he should change his name; and thus Nikolai Trepoff started upon a new career of the most rapid advancement, culminating in the high place of trust he occupied at the time of his death.

A brief explanation of this affair is due the readers of the *Chronicle*, though some may have guessed the truth already. Emperor Nicholas had a love affair with a beautiful Polish lady at that time, and was in the habit of meeting her in the house on Vassili Ostroff, which had been fitted up by his orders. The lady held such high rank in society that her imperial lover would not notify his secret guard of his visits, thus jeopardizing his personal safety in preference to the reputation of the lady, who always entered and left the house in male disguise. When Nikolaieff knocked at the door the Emperor endeavored to escape unseen, but was stopped by the guard on Ninth street, and was forced to reveal himself in order to get away. He instructed his amazed captors to say that nobody had been seen. The unfortunate lady received medical attendance, and in a few days left the country never to return, carrying in her face a terrible reminder of her escapade in the shape of a broad red scar. The sequel of this remarkable episode is very romantic and much more tragical in its consequences. A few months after leaving Russia the lady gave birth to a daughter, who bore in her face the same dreadful mark which disfigured her mother. The effect of this additional misfortune upon the woman's mind was terrible. She lived in the deepest seclusion, giving herself up entirely to bitter remorse and morbid fancies. She spent half her fortune in finding out the man who had disfigured her, and when she had succeeded in this she devoted the remainder of her miserable existence to instilling hate and revengeful feelings into the innocent breast of her daughter, who was made to promise at the death-bed of her mother that she would return to Russia and inflict vengeance upon the Nikolaieff. The latter had disappeared, but Trepoff was basking in the sun of imperial favor, and if it is true that the woman who shot him in his office a few weeks ago has a broad, red mark in her face, as I am informed on good authority, it is safe to conclude that this sad affair came to a tragic end, and the three principal actors may settle in the other world who was the party most to blame for the misery resulting. This story is, of course, not generally known and could not be told in public or printed within the boundries of Russia; but when a few days ago I purposely shaped my walk past the house on the corner of Bolshai Prospect a party of ladies and gentlemen were eyeing the premises and whispering to each other. The garden gate from which the Emperor emerged is still there, and marks the spot where precipitate action on the part of the officers might have effected a material change in European history.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Free Sketches of Notabilities and Their Better Halves.

Speaker Randall, Hendricks, Thurman, Fernando Wood.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune, Republican.]

THE WHITE HOUSE.

No one can deny that the social atmosphere of this metropolis has been purified by the example of homely affection and of household faith in that place where example is so potent for good or evil—the White House. Some grumble because the President, who has no scruples about drinking a glass of wine at dinners where he is a guest, has yielded to the wishes of his wife and permitted her to banish wine from the White House table, as she had previously excluded it from her home dinners in Ohio. But he has gracefully yielded, and, although she may not offer those invited to the State dinners either sherry, claret or champagne, she makes the White House a very agreeable place. Calling forth, by the sunshine of her own heart, the best powers and highest qualities of all who visit her, she has done much to strengthen the Administration at a time when it has needed support. Another devoted wife is

MRS. SPEAKER RANDALL,

who has done so much to reform the presiding officer of the House of Representatives. He is a genial good fellow, and, as a young Philadelphia politician, who had to ask the b'hoys to "take something," he became somewhat afflicted with a contraction of the nerves of the right arm, which would bring a filled glass up to his lips and keep it there until it was empty. He played a good hand at cards, and was not famed for cleanliness of personal appearance or dignity of department. But *nous avons change tout cela*, and it was not long after his marriage before his habits of life became entirely different. The free young blood became a most devoted husband, the rollicking politician was transformed into a loving father, and finally he determined to abstain altogether from wine or spirits. He lives in one of the blocks of new brick houses which have sprung up like mushrooms since the war, and there is not a happier home in Washington. When he gives a dinner party, he has wine on the table for those who like it, although his own glasses remain filled, and when he is invited elsewhere he makes no parade of temperance principles, but does not drink a drop. Randall has lots of friends, and some of them are already talking about him as

THE NEXT DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE

for the Presidential chair. Of course, such an idea is not palatable to the few remaining friends of old Sammy Tilden among the Democratic Congressmen, who hope to see him counted in the next time, and able to reward his faithful adherents by giving them good offices. Then, again, we have the devoted admirers of

HENDRICKS OF INDIANA,

who assert that he was fairly entitled to the nomination at St. Louis in '76, and that he is the man who must carry the Democratic standard in '80. Hendricks, during his residence here as a Bureau officer and as a Senator, made many friends, and they are sanguine that, had he been the nominee for President, instead of Tilden, victory would have crowned the Democrats. He is a genial companion, and it is said that he played a plucky hand at poker, betting on a bad hand, without displaying a sign of nervousness. His leading rival for the nomination,

THURMAN, READS CICERO,

we are told by one of his admirers, every night before he goes to bed. It is doubtless true, for Cicero (*Kikero*, the Harvard swells call it) was not only an orator and statesman, but a kind, genial, pleasant gentleman. He was intensely ambitious, and would go great lengths in politics. But he was right at heart, and through all his personal struggles, as through all his highly artistic and ornate works, there breathes the breath of a keen, living, human reality. Sam Tilden would never read Cicero, neither would Dan Voorhees, but it is not strange that Thurman admits the magic influence. Like Cicero, the Senator from Ohio has ardently desired power and glory, but has nevertheless endeavored to preserve the Constitution of his country, and to maintain its dignity and honor.

IN DEBATE

he is a close reasoner and a hard hitter, planting his blows vigorously and straight from the shoulder. When attacked, he takes a pinch of snuff, then waves his bandana, as a flag of defiance, and blows a nasal blast that would wake the dead, before he plunges into the fray. Thurman's great drawbacks are his two home rivals, Gentleman George Pendleton and Roaring Bill Allen, as they are called in that State, which is now the "mother of office-holders." Pendleton's Presidential bark was really wrecked upon the developments in the Belknap scandal, but his Cincinnati friends hope that he will outlive that little salty scandal. Thurman's right-hand man in the House always attracts the attention of the strangers who visit the galleries and look down upon the bear garden. No one there is more noticeable than

FERNANDO WOOD,

whose carefully arrayed and erect figure, with his closely cut hair and long, snowy moustache, would enable him to pass in France for a line officer on the retired list. He has risen, by "ways that are dark," from the lowest grades of New York politics to his present position, yet he has a patrician air, and loves to lord it over his associates. Talleyrand has been his model, and he has displayed that wily Frenchman's alertness, suspicion, audacity and use of dinner table bait. Year after year he has kept a first class cook, and his breakfasts, dinners and suppers have obtained for him his present position in the House. He was the devoted ally of the South before the war—now he is ready to do anything to regain the favor of the unconquered heroes of the late unpleasantness.

TRICKS OF STOCK GAMBLERS.

Deciphering Secret Messages and Speculating on Them.

[From the Alta-California.]

It is said that Senator Sharon has made complaint that messages sent to him in cipher have been deciphered and their contents given to others speculating in stocks, and the other Resident Director, D. O. Mills, has ordered an investigation. This deciphering of despatches of large stock speculators is not a new business, but, on the contrary, is an old one, and one of the admitted evils that follow stock gambling. In the days of the suit between the Potosi and Burning Moscow mines, a telegraph operator was sent from here by some of the mining magnates to tap the wires at Sportsman Hall, a locality about twelve miles distant from Placerville. In those days, the only telegraphic communication with Virginia City was by this route. The operator was detected, arrested and finally sent to prison for a term of two years. A few years since one of our present millionaires, who was then not so rich in worldly goods, but fertile in resources, made arrangements with an operator in Virginia City to decipher the despatches to Senator Sharon, those especially relating to Chollar. The Senator then, as in the present case, was not only surprised, but indignant that what he considered his sole and private information was in the possession of this other stock operator long before it had reached him. After spending some time in trying to find the "inwardness" of this marvel, he resorted to strategy. He instructed the Superintendent of the Chollar to forward a cipher despatch, as usual, but which was understood between them to mean to the contrary of what it was used for formerly. The result was the stock broker got the information first, as usual and made such a demand and purchased so largely of the stock that it was advanced many dollars per share, and at the very highest figure he was loaded and his friends; but unfortunately, Sharon was too hasty and "let the cat out of the bag" the first day. Had he but kept the strategy secret for three days there would be to-day one millionaire less. The operator was detected, and when confronted with the evidence, admitted he was the one who deciphered the despatches of Sharon and forwarded them to the broker here. There were also well authenticated stories afloat years ago of how Hayward's despatches from Crown Point were deciphered and several well-known brokers connected with the tampering. It is to be hoped the present investigation will be thorough, and check that betrayal of confidential matter which operators by oath bind themselves to keep secret.

Where They Hide Their Money.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Mrs. Hansen put $50 in the oven of her stove one night to keep it safe. Next morning after breakfast the national debt had been diminished exactly that much. A student of the curious would find it interesting to note the places in which women hide their money. One excellent and frugal dame used to tack her savings away under a corner of the carpet. The tiny roll of greenbacks grew fatter and fatter in the course of a year or two, when, the day after it counted up to $250, the house took fire, burnt to the ground and again the national debt was diminished by a little roll of pin money. There was that other careful lady, too, who used sometimes to hide her diamond rings between two tea cups in the kitchen cupboard, sometimes behind a certain brick in the cellar and again under the lining of an old hat. She had divers other places of safety for her jewels also, the only trouble being that she had so many hiding places she occasionally forgot where she had last put her precious things, and about every three months would fancy she had been robbed and the house would be turned inside out and all therein made uncomfortable until the missing gems would be found carefully tucked away in the folds of the bottom towel of the pile in the left hand corner of the lower drawer in the clothes press at the east end of the dining-room.

The Washington Society Woman.

[Correspondence Rochester Express.]

The Washington society woman has one grand absorbing passion—an enthusiastic devotion to herself that has made her stocial on every other subject. She may have her smiles and her tears, her joys and her sorrows, but they are not for others. She adores dress, kneels at the shrine of Mammon, burns incense to dear meal-mouthed society, fawns upon the powerful and elevates her exquisite nose at the knock-kneed pot-bellied and weak. She is an audacious, persevering, pioneering little body, her motto is excelsior and her social ladder Sooner or later, probably later, she will get married to a sentimental youth, with well balanced hair and—money; or, to what she would prefer, money, with only septuagenarian encumbrance. Money subsidiary to self, is the supreme object of her life, and she will secure it, through marriage if she can, but at any rate she will secure it. Since the days of Babylon there have been other careers for women at capitals than matrimony.

Tributes to Gen. Banks.

[Washington Post.]

Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks is a sort of phonograph. Somebody shouted a lot of bloody-shirt and war-talk into his waxy old ears a few years ago, and now, whenever he is shaken up, he goes to babbling about guns, and drums and wounds. Like all the rest of the banks this particular one from Massachusetts has failed very much of late.

DEAR POST: Will you answer me through your most excellent paper what year Gen. N. P. Banks was appointed Gen. Stonewall Jackson's commissary—was it in 1862 or 1863? Please let me know through your paper, as there is a dispute about the time. Respectfully,

H. O. HENCLOW.

[Gen. Banks' contract to supply Jackson's army with food and raiment was in force in 1862.—ED POST.]

A Campaign Slander.

When Dr. R. V. Pierce was a candidate for State Senator, his political opponents published a pretended analysis of his popular medicines, hoping thereby to prejudice the people against him. His election by an overwhelming majority severely rebuked his traducers, who sought to impeach his business integrity. No notice would have been taken of these campaign lies were it not that some of his enemies (and every successful business man has his full quota of envious rivals) are republishing these bogus analyses. Numerous and most absurd formulas have been published purporsing to come from high authority; and it is a significant fact that no two have been at all alike—conclusively proving the dishonesty of their authors.

STILLSON HUTCHINS, of the Washington *Post*, has the credit of getting General Shields' pension through the House.

IN THE OIL REGIONS.

Peculiarities of Oil City Pointed Out.

A Brisk Business Transacted at the Oil Exchange.

People Pouring Into the Bradford District.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

OIL CITY, PA., April 25, 1878.—As you pass up the river on the Allegheny Valley Railroad now, you see at Franklin three fine bridges across the Allegheny river, and if you have visited Franklin in the early days of the oil excitement, you will now be surprised at the size of the place. The City of Franklin now, if you please. The Valley Railroad passes up on the opposite side of the river, but at the depot handsomely painted, omnibusses await to carry you over a good road to the city, which with its steeples and towers, its crosses and smoke stacks, looks quite a place. It is court week there, and crowds of people leave the cars to go over. Franklin is one hundred and twenty-three miles from Pittsburgh, and this place, Oil City, is nine miles further up the river. Oil City also lies on the south side of the river, but the Valley road here crosses the Allegheny on an old fashioned wooded truss bridge, covered over and boarded in, so that all sight seeing is ended when you have entered for a crossing. The settlement on the south side of the river is called South Oil City, and is the place of residence for many of the well to do people of the place. Two good bridges cross the river here so that it is very convenient at all seasons to go over. Mr. Hulings has built himself a very handsome house here and hopes to spend his remaining days in peace within the reach of civilized comforts. He is an old resident of this county, has five sons in the oil business, one of them the editor of the paper at Emlenton, I met on my way down from there the other day. They own some of the finest territory in the Bradford region I am told and have been very lucky.

Oil City differs from most of the towns in the oil country that I have visited, in having a larger number of men in the oil business who throng their exchange and buy and sell with the eagerness which is invigorating even to a looker on.

BUSINESS AT THE OIL EXCHANGE.

To one who has never witnessed the transactions in an Oil Exchange, it is real amusement. In fact it is very attractive, and you cannot resist the temptation of an early and constant attendance. Their new room is a beautiful apartment, reminding one of the first verse in the "Shadow on the Wall:"

"My home a stately dwelling is,
With lofty arching doors;
There is carving on the ceiling high,
And velvet on the floors."

The velvety gentlemen who sling the thousand-barrel bids at one another are a study. They are mostly young men, some of them remarkably handsome. "Go ask his name," said the impatient Juliet, "if he be married, my grave is like' to be my wedding bed." Dan Goettle (pronounced Gettle) struck me as the handsomest man in the Exchange. In getting his name I got a little of his history. He has made within the last two years over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars on the market. So you see his good looks have not spoiled his usefulness. Another smart looking fellow with a round head, from which the hair had been lately clipped exceedingly short—Mr. Betts, I believe—circulated around. He, too, had made money, and they told me he was not so wild in bidding as he used to be. I couldn't keep my eyes off these two chaps, as they dodged around through the crowd. Betts looked very much like Pitcairn, the railroad man. He mounted the platform to either sell or buy, I couldn't tell which, and so intent was he on the call that the other dealers would take his hat off and put other hats on his head, so that in the course of a few moments he had in turn hats of all shapes and sizes on, but he did not seem to notice that any one had meddled with him. How he ever got his own back is a mystery to me. To hear their funny calls would amuse you.

"I give two and a half for one date to-day." "So'il I; so 'il I."

"I give three and eight date next Monday." "So 'il I; so 'il I."

That means that they will give one dollar and thirty-three and one-eighth cents per barrel for oil, with its certificate of tankage dated next Monday. The oil is sold in thousand barrel lots, that is just eleven car loads. The market rises or falls five-eighths. The reason it rises or falls that odd amount is that five-eighths is the brokerage or commission allowed or charged for buying and selling oil. It is six dollars and twenty-five cents per thousand barrels, and in bidding on oil they bid it up or down just that amount on every thousand barrels. For instance oil is selling at a dollar and thirty cents per barrel, the next bid upwards would be one thirty and five-eighths and the next lower bid under the one thirty would be one twenty-nine and three-eighths. They just add or substract five-eighths each bid, which is as already stated, six dollars and twenty-five cents on every thousand barrels of oil. The certificates of tankage are all for one thousand barrels at least, of course they run higher. A certificate for one thousand barrels of oil at $1 30⅝ per barrel would be worth one thousand, three hundred and six dollars and twenty-five cents. Here you can see the six dollars and twenty-five cents, the brokerage fee, representing the five-eighths hanging on to the thirteen hundred dollars.

Thus it rises, say from one dollar and thirty cents to one dollar thirty and five-eighths cents, then add five-eighths and you have one dollar thirty-one and two-eighths cents, or one dollar thirty-one and a quarter cents, add five-eighths again, and you have one dollar thirty-two and seven-eighths cents, and so on, up or down, rising or falling five-eighths, or $6 25 per thousand all the time, there is no less fraction, that five-eighths is the one cent of the oil exchange.

Mr. A. J. Greedfield is the President of the Exchange, Mr. Jno. Mawhinney, an old Pittsburger, treasurer. Among the directors are C. H. Duncan, formerly of Pittsburgh, Capt. Wm. Hasson, who made the rifle for the Legislature as a Democrat the year the lightning struck us, and we had a majority there; William Parker, son of the old original Parker, at Parker's Landing; J. J. Vandegrift, the big injun in these Taylor-Standard oil suits; Joseph Seep, who buys for the Standard; Daniel Goettle, and M. K. Betts, our two musical friends, before stated as handsome fellows.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

The report that all the hardware men of the oil region had gone together I guess is true enough. The firm of Eaton, Cole, Burnham & Co., who ran the largest store here, have repainted their sign, and it now reads "Oil Well Supply Company, Limited." They had, and have, a large manufacturing establishment at Bridgeport, Connecticut, where oil well supplies are made. Their warehouse here is to one unacquainted with the magnitude of the trade, a regular curiosity shop. I went through it with Mr. Nelson, a gentleman from Edenburg, who showed me by name the various articles which would confuse any one not acquainted with the trade. Great bins of elbows, T's, crosses, unions, reducers, flanges, thimbles, tongs, &. The sucker valves they put in the bottom of an oil well are not a bit like the old flat flab with leather on it that we use to put into log pumps, but a complicated looking arrangement made of brass and leather rings about a foot long, and costing nine dollars I felt like asking when I saw it, much the same question that Philip Nolan, a comical Irishman, asked old Mr. McCabe when they were cleaning up the basement of the Cathedral. Nolan came across a lot of cog wheels that had been used for a hoisting machine, and he called out to McCabe, "Say, Mister, what will I do wid this ould bundle of information?"

All the interesting scenes in the oil regions are being photographed by an expert in that business, a Mr. Robbins, and a fine collection he has. The pictures are mounted to suit the glasses of the stereoscope, and have plainly printed on the back of each one a well condensed description of the scene represented. Those of the burning tanks, and the flowing well near Petrolia, Butler county, as she was spouting three thousand barrels per day will fix those scenes on the memory better than any description can, be it ever so ingeniously wrought out.

THE BRADFORD REGION.

The great drift of all the loose capital and people is now to the Bradford region. The *Derrick* of Oil City, keeps their reporters in all these districts, and publish each day columns of local news from the several districts. They tell me the people are pouring into the Bradford district from Buffalo and all the New York towns. Five passenger cars each day, crammed full of people, arrive daily at Bradford. This whole country feels the drain of men and money.

It is curious to see the way any new territory is watched, and the results of every well telegraphed to the operators here in the Exchange. Mr. John O. Welch has a statistical bureau in the Exchange, with branch offices in New York and London. The Antwerp market is cabled and put on the bulletin every morning, together with the shipments from New York the day previous, and the ships engaged for the present day's tonnage. When any new territory is being tested, information of that fact is sent by Welch's bureau to New York, in cypher, its exact locality and all indications, the whole market often waits for days on a new well in new territory. If it is a gusher and a good stock on hand, the market will soften; if a duster the contrary effect will be the result. Mr. Welch tells me he can send a column of intelligence by cable with his cypher in six words. Around his office are posted in frames the official tables of exports, certified as correct, and it is from data expensively collected and collated with the greatest care that the brokers who are patrons of his, slings their seemingly careless bids. Don't imagine for a moment that the leaders in an oil exchange don't know what they are doing. It seems to me they must make more mental calculations in a day than any fellow who sets up a convention from top to bottom does in a month. "I'll give two and a half for one date to-day, so'ill I, so'ill I."

Ten telegraph operators right in the corner of the same building, are kept busy pounding out dispatches for this uneasy crowd. The boys rush into the exchange room with the dispatches loose in their hands, no envelopes around them, and yell out Spencer, Fostor, or whoever the message is for, then the oil country way of reading it—by holding the paper close up to their nose, is gone through with, and the broker or dealer probably goes up on the platform and goes on with their mysterious talk of, "I'll give three and eight, date next Monday," and other voices answer "So'ill I, so'ill I." Or, may be, some one will answer him, "You can have it," and then they both pull out their little memorandum books and make a pencil entry, and in a minute they are at it again.

The light operators, those who buy and sell on a five-eighths rise or fall, are called "pikers," and the scarey chaps get the nick-name of "Panicky," such as Panicky Smith, Panicky Brown, Panicky Jones, etc.

J. C.

Disappointment in Love.

[From the Inter-Ocean.]

At Hale's Corners, a village on the overland route between Janesville, Wis.,—and Milwaukee, is a Post Office. The Postmaster, Mr. Siegel, is also a respectable merchant of all wares. His daughter having fallen desperately in love with the man of all-work about the place, the latter was discharged, and not long afterward through her parents' persuasions, the daughter was engaged to be married to Fred T. Rowland, M. D., who dwells near Johnstown. Wednesday last, the 17th inst., was set down for the wedding day. The guests came, the bridegroom was on hand, but the bride elect had fled, leaving a note reading: "Dear Doctor, I will see you later." The guests were politely informed that a slight misunderstanding had occurred in the family, and the ceremony would be indefinitely postponed. The next day word came from the Cream City that Miss Seigel and the ex-hired man had been married. On Friday the Doctor was seen to enter a boat and shove off quickly into the mill pond near West Tray. Near the centre he sprang overboard. Help from shore rescued him. After he had been taken to the shore he drew from his pocketbook a roll of greenbacks, and, tearing them to small strips, threw them broadcast.

A Sweeping Analysis.

[French of Edmund About.]

At the age of twenty-five an American has tried a dozen ways of life, made four fortunes, a bankruptcy, and two campaigns; pleaded a cause, preached a religion, killed six men with a revolver enfranchised a negress, and conquered an island. An Englishman has passed two examinations, been attached to an embassy founded a counting house, converted a Catholic, made

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR ..... WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE ..... E. A. MYERS.
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Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 4, 1878.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
J. K. P. DUFF, Pittsburgh, South Side.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
JOHN O'NEILL, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.

SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
HERMAN HANFEL, Snowden township,
THOMPSON F. McCABE, Scott township.

SHERIFF,
H. B. LONG, Allegheny City.

TREASURER,
N. J. BIGLEY, South Versailles township.

CONTROLLER,
JOSEPH H. IRWIN, Allegheny City.

CLERK OF THE COURTS,
ROBT. W. LYON, Pittsburgh.

RECORDER,
C. L. STRAUB, Pittsburgh.

REGISTER,
JAMES McLAIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS,
WILLIAM MAGEE, Ohio township,
JOSEPH STOKELY, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
J. MURRAY CARPENTER, Plum township.

NO REST FOR THE USURPER.

The Florida disclosures, making plain as the noonday sun the fact that the electoral vote of that State was corruptly bargained for by HAYES' accredited representatives and close personal friends—his Minister to France, for instance—were not necessary to confirm the convictions of Democrats. We have never even heard of one who doubted HAYES was the outcome of fraud and bribery. But the facts coming out must necessarily impress Republicans, who have hitherto passed the assaults on HAYES' title as partizan invention. Mr. HAYES has no strength with his own party, the general estimate being that he is a pretentious humbug. Nor is there any special devotion to Mr. TILDEN in the Democratic party. Democrats have been disappointed in his qualities as a leader. Just now, however, he is the representative of a swindled and outraged people, as Mr. HAYES is of the most stupendous crime on popular government that dishonors American history. The mass of the people of both parties, owing to Republican contempt for HAYES and Democratic indifference for TILDEN, are therefore in a temper to view the Presidential fraud calmly and justly. They must feel that nothing is more certain, if the seating of a fraudulent President in 1876 goes unrebuked and unpunished, that the same crime may be committed in 1880 or 1884, or at any future election. The talked of constitutional amendments amount to nothing. The Constitution, or the laws, or the common principles of honesty did not stand in the way of the conspirators who plotted, bribed, stuffed ballot-boxes and forged returns to seat HAYES. "Fraud first triumphant in American history," must be branded with such indelible disgrace as will ever forbid its repetition. That's the only safeguard.

We have reluctantly reached the conclusion that Mr. HAYES was the promoter of the crimes by which he has so largely profited. The evidence that he is an accomplice both before and after the fact is conclusive. The babyish cry that he is "a good man, but"—is absurd and was thoroughly punctured by CONKLING. He has rewarded with important offices of trust and profit, the most active agents of the conspiracy—the very men who forged returns, and made false counts. He has paid off in the same way the visiting statesmen who plotted and planned in his interest. He has placed in his Cabinet and sent as Ministers to foreign Courts, his counsel before the Commission, who exhausted the resources of their profession to furnish JOE BRADLEY with legal quibbles to stand on. He has interfered with the administration of justice to screen the convicted felons who made him President, going to the extreme of sending a high officer of the army to solicit pardons from the Executive of a State, for the very scum of the banditti who robbed the American people of their birthright. Many of these agents of HAYES were his close personal and political friends, and to suppose that they run their precious selves under the shadow of the State's prison without warrant from their principal is absurd. HAYES' abandonment of his party at the North, and sudden friendship for the ex-Confederates is also strong evidence of his guilty knowledge of the Presidential crime. By this means he has gathered a following of Democrats who *may* resist any attempt to re-open the question of questions, Judging HAYES by the ordinary rules we apply to the every day affairs of life, there is no escape from the conclusion that he had a guilty knowlege of the vile conspiracy that made him President.

Think of it: every message he writes, every appointment he makes, every law he approves, every official act he performs, is a mockery of the American theory of government by a majority of the people, and an every day evidence of the triumph and power of Fraud!

Indemnity for the past and security in the future, demand he should be visited with the heaviest judgment of the American people. He should be made a warning to all future conspirators against the life and integrity of the nation. He should be driven from office, disgraced and dishonored, as the first American President who, to advance his own selfish interests, consorted with convicts and rewarded criminals. We don't believe he will serve out his term in the White House, and we don't believe he should be allowed to do so. Congress may halt and hesitate, but with the flood of light that is bursting on the crime—exposing its hidden details in all their enormity—they will be compelled for very shame to take notice of the facts, and order the most searching investigation, following it up with a prompt disposal of the usurper. We don't believe it would affect the peace and order of the country, or take a penny away from the value of the bonds, which is the gauge that governs many. But one thing it would do, and that would be to impress the whole world with the self-governing capacity of the American people. If we can rid ourselves of a fraudulent President, even on the last day of his term, by a judgment obtained under the forms of law, it would be the grandest vindication of our institutions and methods of government the world has ever seen.

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

Mr. BURCHARD of Illinois, in the course of a brief speech, which he delivered in the House of Representatives on Thursday last, in favor of repealing the Bankrupt act, presented some important statistics of the agricultural industry of the country at the present moment. His purpose was to show that notwithstanding the distress in which a large number of our citizens find themselves from having bought on credit at high prices property which is salable only at low prices, there has been an increase among us, during the past eight years, of real substantial prosperity, based upon an increase of cultivated land, agricultural crops and farming stock. Here are his figures, which he gives on the authority of the census of 1870 and the Commissioner of Agriculture:

	1870.	1878.
Acres cultivated	90,771,608	121,350,000
Horses	7,143,571	10,020,700
Mules	1,133,415	1,887,506
Milch cows	8,935,332	11,300,160
Cattle	14,885,276	19,223,300
Sheep	28,477,951	35,740,500
Swine	25,134,509	22,262,500
Wheat, bushels	235,884,700	370,000,000
Corn, bushels	1,094,255,000	1,340,000,000
Oats, bushels	247,277,400	408,200,000
Barley, bushels	29,253,450	35,000,000
Rye, bushels	15,478,800	22,100,000
Tobacco, pounds	250,028,000	480,000,000
Hay, tons	24,925,000	31,500,000

Mr. BURCHARD further said that the cotton crop this year will equal that of 1875, which was the largest which has been made since 1860. The net result of his statistics is that since 1870 the number of acres under cultivation in the country has increased by one-third, the live stock by from one-quarter to one-half, the wheat crop by more than one-half, and other staple products in equally striking proportions. In view of these facts, it is easy to understand why the balance of trade for the past three years has been in our favor, and why the premium on gold has declined.

MR. HUGHES' EXPOSITION.

The Nationals of Western Pennsylvania will have to discipline FRANK HUGHES. In the interview, a part of which is given elsewhere, predicting the nomination of ARMSTRONG, CHAMBERS and AGNEW for the three leading places on the National ticket, he also takes occasion to resent, as a popular delusion, the imputation that the National is a greenback party. "It is not now, and never was," says Mr. HUGHES. This is queer, considering the first thing the Nationals did in this part of the State, after they got back from Toledo, was to re-christen themselves "Greenback-Nationals," or something of that sort. We quote from the Pottsville apostle:

> Ours is not a Greenback party; is not now and never was. It was called by that name when it first started, and accepted it for want of a better, but it has now chosen a name for itself which better describes its character. In point of fact there is not a man in it who believes in the greenback of to-day. It does not represent our idea of money. We believe that the Government should have sole authority to issue money; that it has the right to issue what it pleases as a circulating medium; but that, whatever it issues, it should make its currency a full legal tender. This the greenback never was, and for that reason we do not believe in it.

Let Mr. HUGHES possess his soul with patience. The power of the Democratic party in Congress is forcing the greenback into its true legal tender relation, and before another month passes we judge there will be a law making it a full legal tender for custom dues and bonds, and all other debts, public and private, except those specifically required to be paid in coin. Even this exception amounts to nothing more than a meaningless legal phrase, for the greenbacks will have appreciated to the coin value. And if Mr. HUGHES will pump up a little more patience, he will find the national banking system substituted by the issue of greenbacks, and then the Government will have, as it should have, a "monopoly"—we presume there is no harm in a Government monopoly—of the issue, of currency, metallic and paper. We have no idea the people will ever go back to the State banks of issue and with the abolition of the national banking system, we will reach what we conceive to be the best monetary system of the world—that is Government notes, and gold and silver coin, all of equal value. When this result is attained we have no doubt the supply of currency will always be equal to the demands of legitimate business.

Mr. HUGHES tumbled himself out of the Democratic party because it did not move fast enough for him on the road to financial reform; but the party has gone on just as it always did, even when it suffered greater losses than Mr. HUGHES, and it has accomplished, or will soon accomplish, all that is practical or important in Mr. HUGHES' variegated financial theories. In the meantime, what have his Nationals done? Nothing—absolutely nothing. They have not a vote in Congress, and are not likely to have very many. We doubt even if they will obtain a balance of power in the Legislature, on which Mr. HUGHES looks with such longing eyes. In any event, he will be found "wanting" in the "balance."

Mr. HUGHES in his interview also denies any knowledge of or sympathy with the secret organizations which have sprouted up about the National party. We believe him in this, for his Democratic training must have filled him with detestation of secret political societies. But that there are political secret societies, with secret meetings, pass-words, grips and signs, that dictate the policy and candidates of the Nationals, is just as certain as taxes. That corruption and wire-pulling of the most baleful character will grow out of these societies, no one can doubt, and that they will be used to promote the most detestable and dangerous principles is equally certain.

QUAY CONFIRMED.

By tactics peculiar to the CAMERON party in Pennsylvania, which old SIMON brought into requisition when he was first elected to the Senate in 1845, which he used in the LEBO-WAGONSELLER-MANEAR negotiations of 1857, and which were only frustrated in 1863 by a wholesome fear on the part of the corrupted ones they would never leave the capital grounds alive—by these same practices QUAY was squeezed through the Senate yesterday, and invested, for ten years, with a pension as munificent as Old World royalty confers on its useful and corrupt instruments. That is, if the confirmation stands. The Constitution requires, for any confirmation the votes of "two-thirds of all the members of the Senate." A full Senate has 50 members, with 33 as two-thirds but one seat is vacant by death. QUAY got 33 votes, and this was construed to mean "two-thirds of all the members of the Senate," and the nomination was declared to be confirmed.

All the Republican members of the Senate voted to confirm QUAY with BUSSEY of York and TORBET of Schuylkill, the latter elected as an Independent Democrat. Of course he was not bound by party obligations if he chose to put himself outside of them, and no complaint can be urged against his vote.

BUSSEY is the same recreant Democrat (that is he was elected as a Democrat) who came to the rescue of the CAMERON faction on the bill pensioning HART, in the Bank Commissioner's office. His was the twenty-sixth vote on that bill, and that vote passed it. Whenever the CAMERONS have wanted a vote, he was in the market to furnish it. The consideration can only be guessed at, but we have no doubt he has always gone cheap. We heard weeks ago, the CAMERONS had secured BUSSEY, bag and baggage; and later he had been fixed to vote for QUAY. His treachery yesterday was no surprise. The Democracy of York county have repudiated BUSSEY in public meeting, and we presume, after his sell-out yesterday, they will put a brand of political treason on the poor wretch, that will stick to him through life.

BUSSEY, in casting his vote, had to say something in his own defence, so, the telegraph informs us, he tottered to his feet and in quaking tones said he would vote for confirmation because "the office would be worth 10,000 or 15,000 votes to the Democrats of Philadelphia, and that was enough to insure the triumph of DILL." Coupling Senator DILL's name with his treachery, and professing friendship for him as the motive of it, is a little ahead of anything in the way of cheek we have ever heard, even from the Democratic cattle that CAMERON occasionally has use for. It was a slander on DILL, and only another illustration of BUSSEY's falsehood and degradation.

THE foreign news grows more warlike. England continues her preparations for war on the most extensive scale. Besides dispatching troops from India and English ports to the Mediterranean, she is fitting out a fleet supposed to be for the Baltic. This makes Germany uneasy. The frequent conflicts between Russian and Turkish troops in the Turkish territory occupied by the Russians complicates matters. There are rumors in St. Petersburg that Turkey declines to carry out the treaty of San Stefano by giving up fortified places to the Russians. Russia, to avoid war with England, is stated to be willing to make such important concessions as limiting the occupation of Bulgaria and relinquishing certain demands for territory; substituting a European for a Turkish commission to form a government for Bulgaria, and to consider the claims of Turkish bondholders as well as her own claim for indemnity. The purport of all the news that Russia is willing to make all reasonable concessions, considering her claims as a belligerent, to avoid a conflict with England, but it is equally apparent England is determined to force concessions which will destroy Russia's prestige as a great power. Of course a point may be reached when Russia will fight as a choice of evils. It seems to be nearing that crisis.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

DOLEFUL effects of the silver bill. The subscriptions to the four per cent. loan are largely increasing, and on Monday exceeded six hundred thousand dollars.

THE first important election of the year is that of Oregon in June, when State officers, a member of Congress, and a Legislature that will elect a United States Senator, will be chosen.

THE blunder made in Luzerne county by the Labor party, in the selection of a ward demagogue for the responsible position of Judge, should teach the leaders of the organization great caution. A few selections like STANTON would cover with disgrace any party, and force society to concentrate for its protection and very life.

ANGUS CAMERON, one of Wisconsin's Representatives in the United States Senate, has worried through an article for the *North American Review*, in which we find the following startling passage: "The Republican party must and shall be maintained * * *That fraud may be punished and conspiracy suppressed, and liberty for all perpetuated and extended!*" CAMERON, who, by the way, is rather an elaborate ass, had not seen the confessions of MCLIN and DENNIS when he wrote this.

WON'T some member of Congress introduce a resolution demanding the recall of NOYES, Minister to France? Every American must feel humiliated that a leading party to the Florida fraud should represent our nation in Paris during the Exposition. KASSON, Minister to Austria, was also one of the Florida "pickers and stealers" of votes, and should be recalled if Congressional action can compel it. Both hold their offices as payment for services rendered HAYES, which disgrace them and dishonor the nation.

COMMON COUNCIL has passed resolutions designed to waken up the proper officers, so that they may take measures to prosecute the individuals implicated in the Seventh ward election frauds. It has been shown that sixty-two votes cast for BUTLER for Alderman were credited to MATTHEWS, and that other votes cast for MOWRY, Democrat, and REBMAN, Independent, were also changed to MATTHEWS votes. The ballot-boxes were stuffed with bogus tickets, and the genuine ones destroyed. If this don't send somebody to the Workhouse or Penitentiary, our election laws should be repealed.

AN attempt to take up and pass the bankrupt repealing bill failed in the Senate Monday because of the objections of STANLEY MATTHEWS, who is looking out for the interests of his professional brethren and the registers of bankruptcy. In the United States Court in this city yesterday there were upwards of thirty applications in bankruptcy filed, and we presume this is a fair indication of the rush all over the country. The law ought to be passed at once. As matters stand, it is simply a temptation to all classes of debtors to hurry into the bankruptcy court before the gates are shut.

AN admirer of Judge AGNEW wishes to know whether the Democratic Judges on the Supreme bench did not favor Governor HARTRANFT and the Republican officials at Harrisburg when summoned to answer in relation to the riots, and what position Judge AGNEW, a Republican, took in the matter. The decision of the Court has been published; it was not a party question, but one of law. The Chief Justice was in the minority, but placed on record an opinion which will stand the test of time—because it was sound. The Republican Ring threw him overboard for that opinion, and thus attempts to punish the first lawyer of the State for his independent performance of duty.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, a brave officer in our civil war, and late Republican Attorney General of the State of New York, makes a very strong point against Mr. HAYES in conenction with the Florida frauds. General BARLOW's point is that *Mr. HAYES was bound to inform himself of the facts of the Florida case, which were easily accessible; that as a lawyer Mr. HAYES was bound to know that the electoral vote belonged to Mr. TILDEN; and that though the office was given him under the forms of law, he was in honor and conscience bound to reject it.* Mr. BARLOW was one of General GRANT's "visiting statesmen" in Florida; he thoroughly informed himself; and reached the conclusion, published in THE POST during the electoral struggle, that HAYES was not elected and that TILDEN was.

THERE are good prospects of the passage of a bill agreed on by the House Committee on Civil Service Reform, breaking up the system of Congressional claims, Northern or Southern. What Mr. POTTER, the author of the bill, proposes, is as simple as it is salutary. According to the bill all private claims would of necessity first be submitted to the Court of Claims. If endorsed by that tribunal then, and not before, they would come up for Congressional action. Under this arrangement private claims would be removed from the political field, and, at this time, with an avalanche of all sorts of claims impending, such a consummation is devoutly to be wished. No claim can run the gauntlet of the preliminary court, unless it has some rightfulness. Decidedly Mr. POTTER's bill ought to become a law.

THE Senate ought to hurry up the bill to stop JOHN SHERMAN from retiring and canceling greenbacks. He has directed the destruction of $1,167,696, being eighty per cent. of the amount of additional National Bank notes issued during the month of March. The same amount, however, will be issued in silver coin for currency obligations—that is the current expenses of government. The House on Monday, under a suspension of the rules, and evidently impelled by SHERMAN's cancellation of over a million of greenbacks, passed a bill by a vote of 117 ayes to 35 nays, making it unlawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to retire or cancel greenbacks, but requiring him to pay out all such notes received in the Treasury. If the Senate don't concur in this bill, it should be tacked on to an appropriation bill, and the Administration stopped in a policy obnoxious to four-fifths of the American people.

THE Paris Exposition was formally opened Wednesday with imposing ceremonies, and an immense crowd of people were in attendance. The "show," however, will not be complete for several weeks. The weather was of the April variety, shower and sunshine, but still the opening was a great success. The Prince of Wales represented England, ex-King AMADEUS, Italy, and thousands of sovereigns "Hail Columbia." The Monarchists in Paris, as well as the Bonapartists, do not take kindly to the Exposition, because it was originally designed as a kind of testimonial of the Republic to itself. It was meant to show that France under a Republic could do more for the world than she had ever done under an Emperor or a King. It was to proclaim in an imposing, silent manner the stability and good order of the Republic. This accounts for the statements the Conservatives manifested a disposition to clog and damper the enthusiasm of the people. The result however, will disappoint the reactionists, and encourage the Republicahs.

WE understand Mr. ARMSTRONG of Lycoming, has surrendered all his property to satisfy his creditors and is therefore a poor man. In his financial difficulties it is said he has acted in the most straightforward and self-sacrificing manner. Heretofore he has been considered the accepted chief of the National party, for the nomination for Governor, but we learn there is a disposition to throw him overboard because of his financial difficulties. This does not speak well for an organization mainly composed of the labor element, and which declaims so loudly against capital. It is not the thing to kick a man when he is down, or cut his acquaintance when he is poor. We understand the wing of the Greenback-National party of this county, waited on a leading lawyer of this city a day or two ago—a gentleman who accepted a large retainer from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to prosecute riot claims against Allegheny county and talk the indicted labor strikers into the Penitentiary—and tendered him the nomination for Governor. He thought he would prefer the quiet of private life to the bustle of politics, and advised them to hang on to ARMSTRONG, even if he was a poor man.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

THE Mercer *Press* thinks that Hon James Sheakley can beat Thompson or any other Republican for Congress in that district.

HON. GEO. A. JENKS has appointed as delegates from Clarion county to the Democratic State Convention Messrs. J. M. Guffey and R. B. Brown, Representative, and J. B. Knox, Senatorial delegates.

LANCASTER and Cumberland counties have instructed their delegates to the Republican State Convention to support Wickersham. Delaware has instructed for Grow. The conventions in these three counties were held on Monday.

A WASHINGTON special to Philadelphia *Press* says that "although Speaker Randall and his friends are generally considered as supporting H. B. Wright as the Democratic nominee for Governor of Pennsylvania, he is really in favor of ex-Representative Geo. A. Jenks, of the Indiana District."

THE Democratic Committee of Potter county has selected F. W. Knox Senatorial and W. W. Thompson Representative delegate to the State Convention, with instructions to supprt Mr. Dill for Governor. L. C. Peck was elected chairman of the county committee for 1878.

HOYT'S friends in Pittsburgh are claiming that he already has a hundred and thirty-four delegates, which is an many as anybody wants to secure the nomination. The Philadelphia *Republic* gives Hoyt 117, Grow 31, Wickersham 26, and the rest scattering for Fitler, Packer and Rawle.

AT a meeting of the Senatorial Committee of the Twentieth district held at Scranton on Saturday, Frank A. Beamish was elected delegate to the Democratic State Convention. The entire Luzerne delegation will support Wright at the Pittsburgh Convention, and the Nationals of that county are also instructing their delegates for him.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* enumerates some of the men who have been clever at thirty-three. The younger Pitt at thirty-three had governed England as Premier for ten years with eminent success, and had engaged in his great struggle with the revolution in France. At thirty-three Mr. Gladstone, as a Privy Councillor and President of the Board of Trade, was the chief exponent and interpreter of Sir Robert Peel's commercial policy in the House of Commons. At thirty-three M. Gambetta, after conducting the war of the National Defense with an energy and devotion which extorted the admiration of his enemies, had returned to France and taken his place in the Assembly at Versailles as the leader of the advanced Republican party.

THE cause of the eccentricity of the Hon. George N. Briggs, governor of Massachusetts from 1844 to 1851, which made him, for several years prior to his death, discard a linen shirt collar, is thus explained: "He had a neighbor whom he liked exceedingly, and who was on the way to become a confirmed drunkard. With this man the governor remonstrated warmly, until at last the listener answered: 'I will never drink again if you will never again wear a collar.' 'Agreed,' said the governor. Each kept his word; the man was saved, and the governor paid no manner of attention to the sometimes sharp criticisms upon his apparent carlessness in his dress."

AT a grand charity performance at the Academy of Music in New York, Thursday night, Mrs. Hicks-Lord shone resplendent in the audience.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

GENERAL SHIELDS is lecturing with great success down East.

A SON of Gortschakoff is Russian Minister to Switzerland.

SENATOR JONES, of Nevada, has large business interests at Atlanta, Ga.

SENATOR WALLACE was in Philadelphia Saturday, to attend the funeral of his uncle, the late Thomas J. Hemphill.

THE Mayor of Pesaro, the birth-place of Rossini, has just obtained the $400,000 devised by the great composer for a musical school in the village.

THREE-FOURTHS of the liquorice manufactured in the United States is said to be prepared in New Jersey. Spain and Asia Minor furnish the root.

JOHN W. YOUNG, Brigham's eldest son, has re-opened the contest over his father's estate. The widows say he has already received more than his share.

JOHN BRIGHT said in a recent speech at Rochdale that one-third of the whole land of the United Kingdom, being less than 23,000,000 acres, belongs to 935 men.

THE New York gas commission has closed contracts for lighting that city with gas for one year by which a saving of $159,000 is effected, compared with the year just closed.

AT the golden wedding of a Washington officer the other day the gifts were exhibited, and were divided into two classes, one bearing a card saying "these are all of solid silver."

THE Russo-Turkish war was declared on April 24, 1877, and peace was signed March 3, 1878, 313 days afterward. The cost per day is estimated by a Russian authority at about $1,750,000.

THE comedian Florence has crossed the Atlantic forty-eight times without once blinking at the horizon with ghastly cheerfulness, or tremulously assuming a wildly anxious look of vivacity.

THE Cincinnati May Festival will be followed two weeks later by a music festival in San Francisco, the proceeds to be applied to the purchase of a great organ. A chorus of 2,000 voices is promised.

WALTER S. MORTON, a son of the late Senator Morton, will publish soon a history of Captain Eads' work on the Mississippi jetties. Young Morton has been an assistant of Captain Eads in the enterprise.

MR. JOHN COCKRELL, formerly editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and recently editor of the Washington *Post*, has retired from the latter paper, and has been succeeded by Mr. A. C. Buell. Mr. Cockrell accepts a managing position on the Baltimore *Gazette*.

THE Russian Bear and British Lion are represented by *Punch* as having met on a narrow pathway over a ravine where two can not pass at a time. Each stands watching the other, and it is evident that one or both must go back or fight for the right of way.

THE work in Paris on the Bartholdi statue, destined for Bedloe's Island, in New York Harbor, is going on rapidly. The sum needed to complete the statue is $36,000. The well-known architect, M. Viollett-le-Duc, is superintending the work of putting the pieces together.

THE Dutch Government has issued a report on the state of education in Holland. It states that at the end of 1875 the three Dutch universities were frequented by 1,728 students. A remarkable feature in Dutch education are 195 schools for adults, attended by 6,076 men and 4,335 women.

A GEORGIA teacher advertises the Marion High School at Buena Vista, and adds: "The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public that there is no longer any necessity of sending young men to colleges to have their morals and manners corrupted—educate them at or near home."

A RESIDENT of Montgomery county, Penn., has exchanged his farm of 104 acres, with the buildings, implements, crops, and stock, valued at $45,000, clear of incumbrance, for a theatre in Philadelphia subject to a mortgage of $45,000, and has given $10,000 to boot. In a year or two he "will have the experience."

A CHINAMAN was testifying in Richmond county, Georgia. Judge Snead asked "John" if "he believed in God?" "Yes," said the Celestial, "me belieb everyting." "Do you believe in a hereafter?" "Yes, me belieb in Jesu Christie here, me belieb in Confucie (Confucius) in China, allee same." His testimony was taken.

REV. A. C. VANDEWATER, of Pana, Illinois, a noble volunteer in the grand army of bankrupts, comes nimbly forward with magnificent liabilities amounting to $250,000, and scorns to make any pretentions to assets. It appears that the Rev. Vandewater grew weary of directing wandering feet that leads to eternal life, and went to building a railway.

THE goods were stolen. Hayes knows it. He has possession of them. In fact, they were stolen expressly for him. More than this, he sent men for the very purpose of stealing them. Is not the receiver, then, as bad as the thief? And when the thief confesses and would fain make restitution if he could, but the receiver refuses to surrender the plunder, is he not worse than the thief?—*N. Y. Sun.*

EX-GOV. TOM YOUNG, of Ohio, will receive the Republican nomination for Representative from the second Ohio district, now represented by Gen. Banning. Stanley Matthews is also an aspirant for the nomination, but has no show as against Young. The last time that Mr. Hayes ran for Governor of Ohio, it is claimed, it was the popularity of Young, who was running for Lieut. Governor, that pulled the ticket through.

THE New York *Times* suggests the utilization of the book agent in politics. To illustrate his wonderful "nerve" it relates that one of these persons, who was canvassing for a religious work, after exhausting persuasion knocked the non subscriber down with the derisive remark, "Oh, no! you don't want 'Baxters Saint's Rest!' Oh, no! of course not!" and then hammered him about the head until the victim cried, "Let me up and I'll subscribe!"

EX-SENATOR C. DODGE, of Iowa, one of the old-time Democrats, is spending a brief visit at the National Capital. He was a delegate from the Territory of Iowa from 1841 to the time of its admission as a State in 1846, was United States Senator from that time to 1855 and was Minister to Spain from 1855 to 1859. Senator HAMLIN, of Maine, and Representatives Wood, of New York, and Stephens, of Georgia are the only members of the present Congress who were members during the earlier years of his service.

A VISIT TO LEO XIII.

The Formalities and Difficulties in Obtaining an Interview.

An Enthusiastic Young Pittsburgher's Impressions of the Pope.

[The anexed extracts are from a letter written at Rome by Mr. Keller, a young Pittsburgher, who with a friend is making the "grand tour" of the continent. His description of the forcalities and difficulties in obtaining admission to the presence of the Pope are both curious and interesting.—ED.]

SECURING THE PERMESSO.

The morning after our arrival at Rome from Naples the first thing was to make an endeavor to gain admission to see Leo XIII. We called upon the American Consul and were informed that Rev. Dr. Hostlot, Principal of the American College, was the only person who had correspondence with the Vatican as regards Americans. We immediately repaired thither. He was just going out with Cardinal McClosky, who arrived from New York the day previous. Rev. Dr. Hostlot having apprised us of his intention of going out with the newly arrived Cardinal, we at once told him why we had come and presented the letter that Bishop Tuigg sent us. Rev. Dr. H. promised to make application and have the admission cards mailed to the hotel, provided he could possibly secure them. Highly satisfied with his promise and the kind treatment that estimable and elegant gentleman extended to us, we bid him adieu. Four days elapsed and no *permesso* was to be seen. Conscience prompted us to return the American College. Acting accordingly, we again called upon Rev. Dr. Hostlot, who (somewhat contrary to our expectation, on account of his being very busy preparing for the coronation) again received us with that former kindness. A little conversation ensued; then he gave us a letter addressed to Monsignor (Cardinal) Cataldi, the Private Secretary to His Holiness the Pope, with the information that on Sunday (two days later) the Pope, immediately after the coronation, would dispense the blessing in the interior of St. Peter's Church, from the balcony above the middle door, with the advice that if we were desirous of seeing him to go there, but the *permesso* to see him in private audience would not be granted. This we concluded to do.

On the day following the receipt of the letter to

THE POPE'S PRIVATE SECRETARY,

we presented it to that gentleman in person, who also showed great kindness toward us and promised to send the admission tickets to the hotel on the following Monday. Kindly thanking him we departed, feeling somewhat elated over the success so far. The next day (Sunday) we went to St. Peters' church, where at least twenty thousand people had gathered for the same purpose that we went there for. We arrived there at half after ten o'clock, and remained until half after two, and then, like the balance of the eager sight-seers, we were obliged to leave very much disappointed. Our hope was not entirely extinguished despite the bad feeling we got at St. Peter's. Monday morning just as we were leaving the hotel a gentleman entered with two envelopes addressed to John and myself. Hurriedly we opened them, and to our great satisfaction found them to contain the oft wished for "permessos." The next thing in order was to secure the dress prescribed for gentlemen visiting the Pope, namely, black pantaloons, black dress coat and white neck tie; thusly uniformed we went to see the highest officer of the Catholic Church and the only living Pope. When we arrived, at 11:45 o'clock A. M., we found almost a hundred other visitors (ladies and gentlemen) there from all nations; all men clad alike and all ladies clad in black, with a black veil over their heads.

BEFORE THE POPE APPEARED,

however, the number reached some few over a hundred. With few exceptions everybody present had objects, such as rosaries, crosses, etc., for the Holy Father to bless. I myself had half dozen rosaries. While waiting for the arrival of His Holiness the time was spent in pleasant conversation with New Yorkers, Englishmen and Germans; all seemed to feel extremely happy, and for J. and myself I can say so for a certainty. A few minutes after one o'clock the attendants, clad in crimson, arranged the visitors in standing positions to form a semi-circle; a few moments more, then a sacred quietude reigned and all persons fell upon their knees, and while in that position four magnificently-looking Papal cuirassers, followed by two Cardinals and then the Holy Father, on either side of him a Cardinal, (the one to his right being Monsignor Cataldi), and lastly two more cuirassers entered, after the Pope, and accompanying personages had entered.

THE DOORS WERE CLOSED AND GUARDED

exteriorly by a good number of the Swiss Guard. Immediately after entering, the Secretary commenced on his right asking each visitor where he or she was from, when the answer was received the Pope passed some remark about his or her nation or otherwise. The visitor addressed would take the Holy Father's hand and kiss it, and so it went from one to another until each and every one had received this treatment. Much merriment was displayed, and once the Holy Father laughed heartily aloud. When we were asked our nationality, we answered "Stati Uniti America," whereupon His Holiness exclaimed, "Ah! America," and according to our German and Italian speaking friend and neighbor, he praised America, and said "America will be the world in the future."

When the Pope had spoken to every one present, the Cardinals and cuirassers also knelt down, and while all were in this attitude, the blessing, "In Nomini, Patrie et Filis et Spirituo, sancto, Amen," in a faltering voice from the new Pope Leo XIII. was with piety received. This finished,

THE POPE AND ATTENDANTS PASSED OUT

and up stairs in the same order as they entered. All visitors arose to their feet, a loud mixed conversation of good nature regarding the Holy Father ensued, and after a few moments of tumult all wended their way to the door of egress highly elated and well satisfied.

The Pope is a person of about five feet six inches to five feet eight inches in height, slender form, face long, very thin and pointed, bearing a pleasant countenance; very high, broad forehead; head large, mouth and ears rather large; long, thin nose; keen brown eyes, of medium size; hair white as snow, and a majestical bearing. I scrutinized him very closely, and judge him to be very smart and shrewd, determined in his resolutions, and well capable of filling the high office he holds. There are very many photographs of him issued and not one is in anywise right. Most of them were taken when he was Bishop or Cardinal. Since his election to the Papal Chair no photograph of him has been taken, consequently those issued are untrue.

The World Looked Beautiful to Him.

[From the Columbia Register.]

McEvoy, a few days before his execution, while talking with his counsel, said that he had always been indifferent about being executed, and more especially since his last escape—even upon the day on which he was respited by the Governor. "But now, sir, life is very sweet to me. Never, never before did the world look so beautiful to me. The songs of the birds sound sweeter, the leaves on the trees look greener and fresher, the sun (in which I have never seen anything particularly beautiful) breaks through my cell window, and for the first time in all my life I see beauty in that, too."

SENATOR WITHERS, of Virginia, has been greatly benefited by an operation recently performed upon his eyes.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Action of the Senate on Bill to Repeal the Bankrupt Law.

A Bill Passed by the House Prohibiting Further Contraction.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Mr. CHRISTIANCY moved to take from the table the bill repealing the Bankrupt law, that the amendments of the House might be concurred in, but Mr. MATTHEWS objected and the bill was laid over.

Mr. CONKLING, on behalf of the Judiciary Committee, submitted a unanimous report in response to a recent resolution directing the committee to inquire for what purpose the New York postoffice building may lawfully be used, and whether any occupation of said building exists, or is proposed and not authorized. The report declares it would not be expedient or warrantable to assert on behalf of the United States any claim to occupy the building, save for the two branches of the public service referred to in the deed, viz: Postoffice and Custom House.

Mr. MCCREERY said he took great pleasure in presenting the credentials of his successor in the Senate, Hon. John S. Williams. In presenting the credentials, Mr. McCreery said the experience of Mr. Williams in public affairs and his acknowledged ability would make him a useful and agreeable member of this body. The credentials were laid on the table.

Mr. DORSEY submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to the Senate a statement of all appropriations and expenditures from the National Treasury for public and private improvements in the District of Columbia from July 16, 1790, to June 30, 1870, with such notes and references as may be requisite for a full understanding of the matter. Agreed to.

The President *pro tempore* announced his signature to the House bill appropriating $75,000 for the public schools of the District of Columbia.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House passed Mr. FORT'S bill forbidding further retirement of legal tender notes—yeas, 177; nays, 35.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Eden in the chair) on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

EVENING SESSION.

The first hour of the evening session (Caldwell of Tennessee, in the chair) was consumed in the consideration of a bill reported from the Committee on Public Lands for the protection of settlers on public lands, by declaring their settlement to be a contract between the Government and the settler, but the question of absence of a quorum having been raised, the bill was withdrawn.

The next bill reported was one for the relief of settlers on lands claimed by the South and North Alabama Railroad Company. The same question of the absence of a quorum was again raised, and a call of the House was ordered.

The result of the call showed that there were only one hundred and ten members present, thirty-six less than a quorum. Thereupon the doors were closed and the usual farcical proceedings connected with the call of the House, closing the doors, sending deputy Sergeants-at-Arms for absentees, arraigning them at the bar of the House, hearing excuses which they had to offer for their absence, and then discharging them from custody, were enacted to the great apparent amusement of the majority of those present, who voted down all motions to dispense with further proceedings under call or to adjourn. Finally, at ten minutes past eleven, the House thought it had enough of such proceedings and it adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Mr. MORRILL (Vermont) from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on concurrent resolution of Mr. Beck, declaring it inexpedient to levy taxes at this time to maintain a sinking fund, and the committee was discharged from its further consideration. In submitting the report Mr. MORRILL said the law, as it now stood, provided for a sinking fund, and it could not be repealed by concurrent resolution.

Mr. COCKRELL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported without amendment the House bill authorizing the President to appoint James Shields of Missouri, Brigadier General in the United States Army on the retired list. Placed on the calendar.

In reporting the bill, Mr. COCKRELL said it was not a unanimous report, and members of the committee reserved the right to express their views when the bill should be considered in the Senate.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Conference Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill, submitted a report and said the differences between the two Houses were very slight, and they were compromised to the entire satisfaction of the conferees on both sides. The conference report was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. KIRKWOOD presented the credentials of W. B. Allison re-elected Senator from Iowa. Read and laid on the table.

Mr. BUTLER submitted an amendment to the bill to repeal the Specie Resumption act now on the calendar of the Senate so as to repeal section 3,452 revised statutes imposing 10 per centum upon circulating notes, private or State banks. Ordered printed.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt law.

After debate, and before a vote was reached, Mr. ALLISON moved the Senate adjourn, and that the bill and amendments be printed. He said, should the Senate adjourn now, it would allow time to further consider the bill, and it could be disposed of in half an hour to-morrow.

The motion was agreed to—yeas, 37; nays, 17, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill, (Mr. Eden in the chair.)

Mr. GIBSON offered an amendment to the bill reorganizing the mint at New Orleans, and appropriating $185,000 for its maintenance.

After a long discussion, in which the reorganization of the New Orleans mint was advocated by Messrs. Butler and Garfield, Gibson's amendment was defeated by a vote of 71 to 96.

In the course of a long discussion on reduced appropriations for territorial governments, the action of the Committee on Appropriations having been criticized on the Republican side of the House, Mr. RANDALL defended the course of that committee and condemned the tendency of the Republican members to herd together in opposition to all measures of economy.

He was replied to by Mr. GARFIELD, who declared that such an imputation against the Republican side of the House was not to be borne, and asserted that from 1872 to the present time (under Republican as well as under Democratic control of the House) the expenses of the government had been on a descending scale. The Republicans believed in two things, the support of the government (cost what it might), and in all the economy that was possible in connection with an honest, fair and reasonable support of the government.

Mr. RANDALL took issue with Garfield's statement, and repeated the assertion that the Republican side of the House had lent its efforts as against general economy. He (Randall) had chafed under it from time to time, because he knew there were as good men on the Republican side as there were on the Democratic side. It was through no disrespect that he appealed to the Republican side no longer to continue in that direction, no longer to resist economy.

After further discussion, the Committee rose after having disposed of only four pages of the bill, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Mr. BLAINE called up the resolution submitted by him a few days ago, declaring that any radical change in our tariff at this time would be inopportune, and said he did so for the purpose of having a vote thereon.

Mr. BECK objected, and said that he proposed to discuss the resolution as fully as he could.

Mr. WALLACE gave notice that he would submit a substitute for the resolution, declaring that legislation upon the subject of tariff at the present session of Congress is inopportune and inexpedient.

Mr. GARLAND introduced a bill providing for a commission to examine into the subject of the tariff, with a view to facilitating legislation referring thereto. Referred.

Mr. BECK said all the troubles now existing in the country grew out of the fact that we had built a wall around ourselves and confined our trade to ourselves. Under our present tariff system it was impossible for us to compete with other nations for the trade of any other people. Till the system was changed there would be no prosperity in this country, no matter what might be done about gold, greenbacks or anything else. The country was growing poorer and poorer every day on account of this tariff. He read the resolutions of the St. Louis Democratic Convention in regard to the tariff.

Mr. WALLACE asked if the same party, at its previous National Convention did not remit the same subject to Congressional districts.

Mr. SARGENT—Did not the Convention remit it to Congressional districts because it nominated the chief of protectionists, Horace Greeley. (Laughter).

Mr. BECK, continuing his remarks, denounced the present tariff and said the other day a great parade was made when the steamship City of Para was launched. The President and Cabinet went to the launch. Representatives and Senators were in attendance. Mr. Roach may have built that ship as cheap as it could be built in England, and an English vessel laden with similar goods might sail side by side with it to a South American port, Valparaiso for instance. Upon arriving there an Englishman would sell his goods and take those of the people of Valparaiso in exchange. He would land them free in England where they would be manufactured. Roach could not sell his goods because the people had no money, and he could not take their goods in exchange because it would cost him from forty to sixty per cent. in gold to land them at any of our ports. We might build ships and send them out with cargoes but they could not bring cargoes home on account of our tariff. The time was coming when men on this floor and in the other end of the Capitol must cease to legislate to protect monopolists or other men would be sent in their places. He referred to the works of R. J. Walker and other writings on the subject, and said he proposed hereafter to refer to them more at length. Before concluding his remarks he yielded to Mr. Blaine, who replied briefly to the argument, and said he thought it one of the anomalies of American politics that the seat of Henry Clay in the Senate should be the place from which a free trade argument was made.

Mr. BLAINE argued it was the sentiment expressed by the Senator from Kentucky (Beck) in his remarks which held back the advancement of the Southern country to-day. The Senator had referred to the tariff of Robert J. Walker. Did he not know it led to bankruptcy and ruin. He (Blaine) was glad to see developed little collision among his friends on the other side on this subject. Referring to the argument of Mr. Beck that our ships could not get a return cargo, he said the Senator was mistaken. It was well known that we took a great deal more from South America than we sent there.

Mr. DAVIS (Ill.) presented a petition of the citizens of Chicago, favoring the passage of a law giving permission to all persons and companies, without preference, to land telegraph cables on the shores of the United States. Referred.

THE REPEAL OF THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Pending discussion, the morning hour expired, and the subject was laid aside. Consideration was then resumed of the bill to repeal the bankrupt law.

The motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, submitted yesterday, to refer the bill to repeal the bankrupt law, and the House amendment thereto, to a special committee of three Senators, of which Mr. Christiancy should be Chairman, was rejected.

The first amendment of the House mentioning the date of acts to be repealed, and designating their number in revised statutes, &c., was agreed to without discussion.

The next amendment of the House provided that the repeal of the law should not affect penal actions or criminal proceedings arising under it prior to repeal.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY moved to further amend this amendment so as to provide that repeal should not affect the rights and proceedings growing out of or dependent upon the bankrupt law, including all the right of debtors and creditors, and all rights and suits by and against assignees under any or all of said acts in any case heretofore or now pending.

Mr. MATTHEWS moved further to amend so as to provide that the repeal of the law should not take effect until the first of January, 1879.

Quite a long discussion followed as to whether the original text of the bill should be amended.

Mr. MCMILLAN moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Judiciary. Rejected, yeas, 22; nays, 31.

The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. Matthews to have repeal take effect on January 1st, 1879.

In the course of the debate which followed, Mr. THURMAN favored the amendment of his colleague and said, had he been in the Senate when the bill first passed, he would have submitted an amendment fixing the date of repeal at some future time. He did not think the country expected immediate repeal of the law.

The amendment of Mr. Matthews fixing the day of repeal for January 1st, 1879, was agreed to—yeas, 25; nays, 22, as follows:

YEAS.

Allison,	Ferry,	Merrimon,
Anthony,	Grover,	Mitchell,
Bayard,	Hamlin,	Paddock,
Blaine,	Hoar,	Ransom,
Burnside,	Howe,	Sargent,
Cameron, Pa.;	Lamar,	Saulsbury,
Davis, Ill.;	McMillan,	Thurman—25.
Davis, W. Va.;	McPherson,	
Edmunds,	Matthews,	

NAYS.

Bailey,	Eaton,	Maxey,
Barnum,	Eustis,	Morrill,
Beck,	Harris,	Rollins,
Booth,	Hereford,	Voorhees,
Christiancy,	Hill,	Wadleigh,
Cockrell,	Kellogg,	Wallace—22.
Coke,	McCreery,	
Dennis,	McDonald,	

Messrs. Chaffee, Spencer, Dorsey, Ingalls, Dawes and Patterson, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Messrs. Oglesby, Cameron (Wis.), Garland, Withers, Plumb and Teller who would have voted in the negative.

The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. Christiancy as amended by that of Mr. Matthews and it was agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 23.

Mr. BECK, referring to the vote by which the bill to repeal the bankrupt law originally passed in the Senate (37 yeas to 6 nays) read the names, and he was then asked by Mr. Allison to read the names of those Senators who did not vote which would show that had they voted the bill would not have been passed by so large a majority.

Mr. BECK—Those who did not vote were not doing their duty. This remark brought a number of Senators to their feet who explained why they were absent when the vote was taken.

Mr. BECK, in explanation of his remark, said he did not mean to reflect on any Senator for being absent. What he did mean was to say that were absent, but he now saw the impropriety of the language and apologized to Senators who felt hurt.

THE BILL REFERRED TO JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

After further discussion, Mr. DAVIS (Ill.) moved to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee, that the saving clause might be perfected.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he felt sure that the bill could be reported back to-morrow, should it be so referred.

The motion of Mr. Davis was then agreed to—yeas, 37; nays, 16.

A number of Senators who had heretofore voted against reference, voted for it now, after the statement of Mr. Edmunds that the bill would be reported back to-morrow morning.

RESUMPTION REPEAL.

On motion of Mr. ALLISON, the Senate took up the bill to repeal the specie resumption act, with the understanding it should be unfinished business to-morrow.

Mr. CONKLING inquired whether it was proposed to press the bill to a vote.

Mr. ALLISON replied it was not proposed to do so to-morrow.

After a brief executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill. (Eden in the Chair).

Mr. ATKINS stated the clerical force appropriated for the bill was sufficient to bring up arrears of pensions. There was not a man on the floor whether he had followed the stars and stripes or had fought under the conquered banner who desired to obstruct the prompt payment of pensions.

The discussion which followed took a slightly political turn and was participated in by Messrs. Cox (Ohio), Baker, Whittenden, Durham and Atkins.

Mr. GARFIELD regretted the turn the discussion had taken, and was especially sorry the Speaker had seen fit to come down to the floor yesterday and start a political discussion.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman misrepresents me entirely. I neither introduced politics nor talked politics. If I have done the latter, I might, as I under great provocation have ripped up some of the legislation of the past that would have shown that my record, taking it all in, was quite as good as that of some who might be alluded to more pointedly. As to the question of politics, I say there ought not to be any politics when it comes to expenditure of money, but we should all unite in seeking to save as far as possible public funds.

Mr. CHITTENDEN said he was ashamed of his country when her pensioners were put off with weak, unmeaning and unfaithful apologies.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Banning, Beebe and Waite.

A vote was then taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Finley and it was agreed to—Yeas, 104; nays, 67.

Mr. CANNON offered an amendment authorizing a detail to the Surgeon General's Bureau of a number of enlisted men sufficient to do the work necessary for the prompt payment of pensions. Adopted.

Mr. DUNNELL moved to increase the number of clerks employed in the General Land office. He stated the force was not sufficient to answer the demands upon it. The work of the office was fifteen years in arrears for want of sufficient clerical force.

The amendment was rejected. Without coming to final action on the bill the committee rose.

MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Mr. ROBERTSON, Chairman of the Committee on Mississippi Levees reported a bill appropriating $2,871,864 for the closing of the crevasses and strengthening the levees on the Mississippi river. Printed and recommitted.

Mr. VANCE, Chairman of the Committee on Patents, reported a bill amending the patent laws. Printed and recommitted.

The House then took a recess until half-past seven o'clock in the evening, the session to be for debate only.

Time-Proof Teeth.

The teeth may be rendered time-proof by brushing them daily with Sozodont. No tartar can encrust them, no canker effect the enamel, no species of decay infest the dental bone, if this pure and delicious dentrifice is faithfully used to the exclusion of every other preparation.

Mutilated furniture is made perfect with Spaulding's Glue. TTS.

WASHINGTON.

A Growing Inclination to Investigate Florida Frauds.

THE FLORIDA FRAUDS.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—It is said by prominent Democrats that a resolution will soon be introduced in the House directing the Committee on Judiciary to investigate the alleged Florida frauds, and authorizing them to send for persons and papers. This would include the statements of McLin and Dennis and other proofs in that connection. The investigation will be made with a view of ascertaining all the facts and not to interfere with the present position of President Hayes.

The feeling among the Democrats seems to be that the Florida confessions have made a direct issue, in that the Democrats assert and the Administration denies their truth, and that the Democratic party can not now ignore that direct issue without confessing that its assertions of fraud have been merely brag. There is almost absolutely no inclination apparent among Democratic Congressmen to attempt to oust Hayes; but the lawyers in both parties are considering the fact that the sixth section of the Electoral bill, which was drawn by Edmunds, does explicitly reserve to Congress the right to investigate the facts, whatever might have been the decision of the Electoral Commission. There seems to be a growing inclination to investigate and determine the fact under that provision, to the end that the dangerous precedent may not be established that Congress will not investigate a successful election fraud. Dennis of Florida, whose confession has already been printed in connection with the unsavory scandals now exhaled from that State, arrived here last night, and is quartered at a second-class hotel. He declines to be interviewed; says he is sick, and has nothing more to state other than that which has been published.

ERRING BROTHER KEY HAS NEVER BELIEVED HAYES WAS ELECTED.

Judge Key showed perfect readiness to profit by the fraud which he admits. In an interview to-day he laid down this creed:

"I have always believed," he said, "that Florida and Louisiana were counted for Hayes wrongfully, and that the electoral votes of both States should properly have been counted for Tilden. I worked strenuously for Tilden, both before and after the election, and, indeed, made a speech in the Senate during the electoral debate in which I argued as strongly as I knew how that Florida and Louisiana belonged to Tilden. It was after that that Mr. Hayes paid me the extraordinary compliment of inviting me into his Cabinet. I went into the Cabinet a Democrat, believing that Tilden was elected, and my views on that subject are not yet changed. I believe Mr. Hayes, however, to be an honest man. I know that he honestly thinks that he was elected, and, whatever may have been the frauds practised in the States above named, I have good reasons for knowing that Mr. Hayes was no party to them. Therefore, no matter what may be developed in the future, it shall not influence my action. I shall remain in the Cabinet so long as Mr. Hayes is pleased to have me there."

PLANS OF SORE-HEAD REPUBLICANS.

[*Courier-Journal Special.*]—There is no question of the fact that prominent Republicans, in and out of Congress, have had a hand in procuring the recent confessions showing that Mr. Hayes was not entitled to the electoral vote of Florida. The object of these leaders is not to benefit Mr. Tilden or put him in the White House. Their plan is to isolate Mr. Hayes, to have both bodies of Congress refuse to hold official intercourse with him, or vote him money, or recognize him in any way, so that he would be forced to give up executive power. For a like reason Mr. Wheeler would be deposed by the Senate as its presiding officer, as he was no more elected than Hayes was. This done, their position is that Mr. Ferry, who is President of the Senate *pro tempore*, would succeed to the vacant office. Mr. Tilden's rights they would not respect for an instant. If the Democrats would agree to this proposition, there would be enough Republicans in each House of Congress to make it a success; but they are not likely to be enamored of a plan which does not say "turkey" to them once. The Republicans meantime are trying to get the next House of Representatives, as a basis of operations for another fraud in 1880.

FEARS OF INDIAN TROUBLES.

Apprehensions in several quarters of serious troubles with the Indians this summer are not thought to be groundless. The War Department is in receipt of communications from parties whose opinions are entitled to earnest attention, to the effect that warlike movements are clearly discernible on the part of several tribes. A long letter to this effect was received by Secretary McCrary in the past week, and referred by the Secretary to the General of the Army for his consideration.

NO MORE BONDS FOR SINKING FUND.

The Committee of Ways and Means by a vote of eight against three, decided to report to the House the following joint resolution:

WHEREAS, On the first day of April, 1878, there had been paid into the sinking fund as provided for under section 3,694 of the Revised Statutes, the sum of $241,489, $168 34 in excess of the requirements of said law, which sum is equivalent to about eight years in advance of the amount required by law; and,

WHEREAS, It is unnecessary for the maintenance of the public credit, as it is unjust to the people to continue the imposition of taxes for this object, at a time of great depression like the present; therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to suspend the purchase of United States bonds for the sinking fund, as provided by section 3,694 of the Revised Statutes, until the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, unless otherwise directed by Congress.

The adverse action of the Senate Finance Committee upon Senator Beck's concurrent resolution for temporary suspension of payments into the sinking fund does not necessarily preclude favorable report upon a bill or joint resolution for the same general purpose.

The vote by which the House Ways and Means Committee decided to recommend the passage of the joint resolution suspending purchases of bonds for the sinking fund until June 30, 1885, was as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Wood (N. Y.), Tucker, Sayler, Robbins, Harris (Ga.), Gibson, Phelps and Kelley—8. Nays—Messrs. Garfield, Burchard and Banks—3.

FRANK HUGHES INTERVIEWED.

His View of the National Candidates to be Nominated.

Armstrong, Chambers and Agnew the Ticket.

[Interview with Hon. F. W. Hughes in New York Times.]

"I think William H. Armstrong of Williamsport, will be the nominee for Governor. He is a prominent Republican, and has represented his party in Congress, but he has advanced the prominent principles of the National party for years. He is quite popular in his district; has a good record; is working hard for the nomination, and, I think, he will get it. I see it reported that a secret caucus was held in Philadelphia the other day which fixed up a slate with Armstrong's name on it; but no such caucus was held, or if it was, I know nothing of it." Mr. Hughes' manners conveyed the impression that he would be likely to know of such a proceeding if anybody did.

"For Lieutenant-Governor the name of Wesley Chambers of Oil City, is prominently mentioned. Mr. Chombers is a wealthy man, a large oil well owner, and a member of the Oil Producers' League. He favors the Free Pipe line project, and is opposed to the Pennsylvania railroad."

"Are the Nationals opposed to the Pennsylvania railroad?"

"O, no—that is, they are not opposed to it on its own account, particularly; but they are opposed to it in common with all monopolies, and perhaps specifically as a representative monopoly, and one of the biggest of them all. The National party believes in the rights of the people as against corporations and all monopolies."

"I see Judge Pershing's name mentioned for the Supreme Judgeship."

"Yes. Judge Elwell of Columbia, is also spoken of; but, in my opinion, Judge Agnew will be the nominee, and that simply because he is a good Judge, and not from political considerations. His nomination would be gratifying to me, personally, for it would carry out my sentiment, that the Judiciary should be kept out of politics. I do not think any pledges would be required from Judge Agnew; our party would take him on his merits. He has made some strong decisions in support of the rights of individuals as opposed to corporations, and these have made him very popular with our people, though they have gained him the enmity of some leading men, who are influenced by the Pennsylvania railroad, and the same influence will work against him in the Republican Convention."

CRIMINAL MATTERS.

A Horrible Crime and Brutal Revenge.

A Bloody Revenge for a War Murder.

BOY CHARGED WITH A HORRIBLE CRIME—TERRIBLE BRUTALITY.

SALEM, O., April 29.—A shocking case of brutality, committed here three years ago, has just developed, producing a profound sensation in the community, in consequence of the principal actor. Henry Baldwin, who is both brother-in-law and son-in-law of Alexander Pow, President of the First National Bank of this city, had in his employ about three years ago a young boy about thirteen years old, named Thomas Howker, whose father was a Baptist minister. A daugher of Baldwin's of not very bright intellect, charged young Howker at that time with violating her person while playing with other children in their barn, during the temporary absence of the girl's parents. On their return home the daughter's complaint enraged the mother so that she enticed the boy into the cellar, where at a late hour of the night, the father with a razor castrated and otherwise horribly mutilated the boy, notwithstanding his piteous protestations of innocence.

A lady neighbor came over to the Baldwins about that time, and, hearing the boy's sobs, called in Drs. Rush and Kuhn to stop his bleeding and save his life.

The latter is the prosecuting witness now, the terrible deed coming to light within a few days through the neighbor above mentioned letting drop some remarks that awakened inquiry, the position and influence of the parties having secured their suppression until now.

Baldwin has had a preliminary examination before the Mayor, and, failing to give bail in $3,000 was taken to New Lisbon yesterday and lodged in jail.

The Rev. Howker now lives at Galion, Ohio, with his boy, and will be here to assist in the prosecution.

A BLOODY REVENGE.

BOWLING GREEN, April 29.—Last week a man named Asa Roark, living in Allen county, was taken out by a gang of unknown men and shot to death. It is said he was completely riddled with balls. It seems that during the war two men were taken from a church there, and murdered by a mob of Home Guards, claiming to belong to the Federal Army, Roark being one of the mob. Last week a party of ten men made their appearance on Puncheon Creek, and began to ferret out these murderers, offering $500 reward for a clue. They succeeded in identifying Roark, and shot him to death. No one knows whence the came or went, though a brother of one of the men murdered at the church, it is said, headed the gang that came to avenge his brother's death.

A GOOD SUBJECT FOR THE HANGMAN.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Louis Samault, an Italian rag-picker, this morning shot Nicholas McCue, aged eighteen, killing him instantly. The Italian had stolen some paper boxes from the Novelty Manufacturing Works, and was making off with them, when McCue, an employe of the firm, gave chase, and succeeded in capturing the thief, who thereupon drew from his coat a revolver, and placing it close against the left breast, just below the heart, pulled the trigger. Samault was hurried off to the Central Station to prevent lynching.

A HORSE THIEF LYNCHED.

ATCHISEN, KAN., April 29.—A special dispatch to the *Champion* from Greenleaf, Kansas, announces that Fritz Myers, a notorious horse thief, was taken from jail at Belleville, Republican county, on Saturday night and hanged by a mob of forty men, armed and masked. Myers stole a span of horses from a man named Hancock on Thursday of last week, was arrested the next day and lodged in jail. An unsuccessful attempt to take him from jail was made on Friday night; on Saturday night, a second and better organized raid was made with the result above stated. Myers' body was still hanging on Sunday morning. It is alleged he was a prominent member of an extensive gang of horse thieves whose depredations have recently been quite numerous.

A SALOON KEEPER MURDERED.

CLYDE, O., April 29.—Eli Cupp, a saloon keeper of this place, was shot and instantly killed this afternoon by William Hayes, a saloon keeper of Green Springs, Ohio. The cause of the murder was a quarrel about some chairs. Hayes was arrested. Both were men of family.

DEADWOOD, D. T., April 29.—Another attempt at homicide was made here last night. James D. May discharged three chambers of his revolver at Mollie Mickey, a frail daughter of sin. One of the bullets struck Mollie's corset and glanced off without serious damage. A second one carried off one of her fingers. Jealousy is assigned as the cause of the trouble.

The Nativity of Capitalists.

[From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.]

Ireland furnished us James Brown and A. T. Stewart, while James Lenox and the Stuart brothers (R. L. and A.) are of Scottish descent. Astor and Rollwagen are of German origin, and Rhinelander and Rosevelt are Dutch. The same could be said of Commodore Vanderbilt. Thomas E. Davies, was an Englishman by birth and so was the late Aaron Arnold. The millionaire Hendricks is a Hebrew, and to his name may be added that of Belmont. E. D. Morgan is a Hartford Yankee, and both Moses Taylor and Peter Cooper are of New York birth. The Philadelphia capitalist Girard was French.

ANY ONE TROUBLED WITH A COUGH OR COLD, will avoid much suffering and risk by using promptly Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old curative of conceded merit. WSM

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Imposing Opening Exercises Yesterday.

Distinguished Personages and Immense Crowds Present.

High Encomiums Paid the American Department by Foreigners.

PARIS, May 1.—The ceremony of opening the International Exhibition of 1878 took place to-day with great eclat. At nine o'clock it was rainy and it was feared the ceremony would be greatly impaired, but at 9:45 the rain ceased. At half-past eleven, the clouds had broken and the sun was shining brightly and the temperature was rather warm.

THE OPENING EXERCISES.

The ceremony of opening the exhibition began at half-past two in the afternoon, at which time it was showery, but at three o'clock, the sun was shining brightly again. The crowd was immense and enthusiastic in spite of alternations of rain. Throughout the proceedings, cries were everywhere heard of "Vive la Republique," "Vive la France."

DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES PRESENT.

Among those pressnt were the Prince of Wales, Don Francois d'Assisi, father of the King of Spain; Duc d'Aosta, brother of the King of Italy and ex-King of Spain; Prince Frederic, Crown Prince of Denmark; Prince of Orange, heir apparent to the Netherlands and Prince Henry of Holland.

THE PRESIDENT DECLARES THE EXHIBITION OPENED.

Marshal MacMahon arrived in a state carriage, escorted by his military house hold, the troops being drawn up all along the route from the Elysee. A procession was formed, which marched from the grand arcade to the platform overlooking the fountain, commanding nearly all the buildings and grounds. Here Trisserene de Bort, Minister of Commerce, welcomed the Marshal in a short speech, and the Marshal then declared the exhibition opened. One hundred and one guns from the Invalides, Mont Valerein and an island in the Seine followed the announcement. At the same time two military bands struck up, all the fountains played and the soldiers stationed by the flagstaffs hoisted the flags of all nations on the roofs of the palaces and annex. Marshal MacMahon then reascended the Trocadero, President McMahon presented to their Royal Highnesses all the ministers, the officials connected with the Exhibition, and several other distinguished personages. On the procession being formed, the Prince of Orange, Crown Prince of Denmark and Prince Amadeus ranged themselves on the right of Marshal McMahon, while the Prince of Wales, in the uniform of the Horse Guards, and Prince Henry of Holland, walked on the left of the President.

THE SPECTACLE MAGNIFICENT.

The spectacle at the ceremony was magnificent. Perfect order prevailed. Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain witnessed the ceremonies from the gallery occupied by Madam McMahon. The scene after the official declaration of the opening was imposing in the extreme. From the heights of the Trocadero, the thousands of guests assembled could see the crowds on the surrounding streets, the banks of the Seine, both right and left. In front lay an immense area, crowded with exposition buildings, gaily decorated with the flags of the different nations, the grand cascade and rows of statues, illustrating the countries participating. Long lines of brilliant equipages filled the road to Champs Elysses and the Tuilleries, interspersed with detachments of the mounted guards of Paris. magnificent escorts of visiting Princes and the military household of President MacMahon. The dazzling facade of the Palace Champ de Mars was richly ornamented with national emblems, and in every assignable space the thousands of spectators were held in place by lines of infantry.

THE MILITARY DISPLAY

Was less imposing than originally intended as the Minister of Agriculture had decided on the advice of the engineers, that recently constructed avenues near the exhibition would suffer by the passage of cavalry and artillery. The Sixth battalion of Chasseurs did the honors of the Trocadero, saluting each section of the cortege on arrival. As the Presidential procession, including Princes, Diplomats and other distinguished guests reached the front of the Palace of Champ de Mars, the scene was extremely picturesque. State bodies in grand uniform, counsellors and magistrates in their robes, and different bodies of the Institute and the Legion of Honor stood in strong contrast with Senators, Deputies, clergy and minor officials in their civil costumes. These, with a deputation from the army, in full uniform, fell in with the Presidential cortege, and moved through the East Indian hall to the Grand Central nave of the Palace, passing in rapid review the various foreign stations, and exchanging salutes with each commissioner who stood in front of their respective sections. The procession then passed into the Art Gallery, then to the French section which occupies an entire side of the palace. After the usual courtesies, the President and party left by avenue Repp gate and returned to the Elysee.

THE PROGRESS MADE IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

Workmen made extraordinary efforts during the past three days in preparation of the various sections. English, American and Belgian have been especially pushed and the present creditable appearance of the American, though unfinished, compares favorably with others. The department of manufactures shows the least progress. The agricultural and alimentary departments will be better than at any previous foreign exhibition. The machinery department is very rich in labor saving machinery of the light class already. Though incomplete, it compares favorably with the English while occupying one-sixth of the space alloted the British exhibit. The display of machine tools is inferior to the American exhibit at Philadelphia, but superior to any other at this Exhibition. The agricultural, sowing and weighing machines make a fine display. Textiles are not yet arranged, but promise very well. Drugs, chemicals, publishers' exhibits, chromos and cutlery are superior to the competing exhibits in other sections.

THE AMERICAN ART DEPARTMENT

is nearly ready. It will be the best ever shown abroad by America. The hall is too small, but it is beautifully arranged, and contains one hundred paintings and a few water colors. The American artists residing abroad represented here include Bacon, Bridgman, Dana, Dubois, Ward, Bunce, Maynard, Lippincott and Mayall. The places of honor are occupied by Bridgman and Dana. Rome is represented by Benson. Munich is not represented.

INCIDENTS AT THE AMERICAN SECTIONS.

At the American section a squad of sailors from the United States vessels at Havre were drawn up on the left of the entrance, commanded by Ensign Young of the Constitution. On the right of the facade were thirty marines under Lieutenants Russell and Zeiland. Governor McCormick, Chief Commissioner of the United States, attended by assistant commissioners and attaches, stood in front of the entrance. President MacMahon was attracted by the bearing of the American sailors, inquired concerning the service and vessels to which they belonged, and expressed gratification at their appearance. Berger, director of foreign sections, presented Gov. McCormick to President MacMahon, who stood several minutes in conversation with him, longer in fact than at any other section. Marines and employes cheered heartily as the procession moved on. A numerous company of American ladies witnessed the procession from the American facade and joined in the courtesies to the President.

AN ELOPEMENNT.

A Senator's Daughter and a Treasury Clerk Made One Flesh.

[Enquirer Special.]

The gossips are somewhat disturbed over an episode in high life. Senator Hipple-Mitchell, of Oregon, has a daughter fifteen years of age, but for a' that with the development of bust and figure of more mature years. For some time a beardless youth named Handy, a clerk in the Treasury Department, has been playing spooney to her, and on Saturday night last he dared her to marry him. The young Miss was not to be thus daunted. So she went with her dear Alppeus to a Catholic priest, and the twain were made one. Then they went to Baltimore, saw the sights and remained all night. Sunday the sheepish pair returned home, the young wife taking her liege lord to the Senatorial domicile. Then she acquainted her pa with the facts of the adventure, whereupon he issued his ukase, which was to either give up her home forthwith or her husband. In a twinkling she made up her mind, and concluded she would remain with her pa and ma, and let her young Handy Andy go. Senator Mitchell is exceedingly enraged over his daughter's indiscretion, and threatens to bring suit against the priest who performed the ceremony. Other accounts say the marriage was accepted as a fixed fact, and the couple received the paternal blessing.

CONKLING.

"The Terrible Chief of Vendee—Gorgeous Top Knot."

The following tribute by "Gath" may be exceeded in bitterness, but we have not noticed it lately.

The fact is Mr. Conkling is a perfumed sneak, an apprehended Iago, like that base courtier shut in the chest, who peeped on Cymbeline and belittled her lord.

No young, impressible person, much less a grateful dependent on his personal newspaper, can hear Roscoe Conkling's incessant tirades on Hayes, Hoar, Evarts, Matthews, Schurz, etc., and learn to respect confidences as his master does not respect them. He is the least magnanimous politician I ever knew, of his rank. Jim Blaine has said to me: "Conkling is as smart as he can be," even when they had no communications. But Conkling has no more interlude to his hissing nature than a snake. The lightening of his unholy ambition has struck the temple of the man and shivered it and in the ruins sinister things have builded. Watch him in the Senate, while others are debating, and he writes at his desk, darting Italian glances from under his brows whenever his insinuating eyes can misconstrue something! In intercourse he takes no heed of his guest's predilection, but goes on abusing the person he happens to be pursuing *ad nauseam*. Nor is his language uniformly clean, for he has a full fund of vulgar illustrations. When he gets on what is called his "high horse," it is simply a reckless monopoly of the conversation, picking out people present, here and there, for intermediate satire while he unsparingly denounces the main object of his raid. He sneers, he stabs, he sheds green lights from his eyes, he glares, he gibes, until a devil seems to have possessed him. His mature powers and garnered knowledge then are like a ripe shock of corn on fire, throwing its burning fodder upon the dry harvest. We ask ourselves if suns and showers, dews and the lapse of seasons, the favor of men and the providence of God were intended to produce this futile fury of combustion. And, like all of Thersite's family, he is weakened and exhausted by his frenzies, suffering many long, invalid moods in despondency and desolation. To be re-elected to the Senate again has made him a coward while an incendiary. On that hazard is staked Conkling's soul. For that end he agitates by night and is silent in the public sight, evading his responsibilities, bidding for a double interpretation where he should stand the lion, and tremblingly-hopeful, while he prolongs this hate, of being the leader of the hour. It is not his interest, he thinks—for he has lost all reckoning in his passionate cunning—that concord should on any terms, prevail now. He thinks, with his childish mind, that there is something impressive and fine in playing the irreconcilable, the Schamyl, and that men are saying, "terrible chief of Vendee! Gorgeous Top Knot!"

THE EASTERN HORIZON.

Forty-eight Fresh Battalions Called Out in Russia.

A General Feeling that War is Inevitable.

Russians Give the Turks a Limited Time to Evacuate Shumla and Varna.

AN ULTIMATUM.

LONDON, May 1.—A St. Petersburg dispatch reports that *Pourparlers* between London and St. Petersburg by way of Berlin have been resumed. Nothing is made known about their progress. It is rumored an ultimatum has been sent to the Porte demanding the evacuation of Shumla and Varna within a certain time, and Prince Labanoff Rostoffski has been appointed ambassador to Constantinople. The correspondent points out that these rumors seem to be inconsistent, but says the latter is better authenticated.

A special from Berlin asserts that England does not object to the Austrian proposal to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Austrian *Gazette* publishes an order prohibiting the export of torpedoes.

A Vienna dispatch says that the Government again expresses confidence in the prompt meeting of the Congress and is again urging England to accept the Congress.

MORE LEVIES MADE ON RUSSIA.

A telegram from St. Petersburg announces that an imperial ukase has just been issued ordering the formation of forty-eight fresh battalions in addition to the forty-eight called out a fortnight ago. Three new artillery brigades with one hundred and forty-four guns are also forming.

ANT

UP THE AMAZON.

The Collins Railroad Party at San Antonio.

Railroading and Engineering in a Tropical Wilderness.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

SAN ANTONIO, April 2, 1878.—My last letter to you was mailed shortly after our arrival in Para. We remained in Para six days, and when we left, the Mercedita stuck on a mud bank.

UP THE AMAZON AND MADERIA.

The engineer corps, glad to get away, chartered the "Avary" from the Amazon Company, which brought us to this place. Our trip up the Amazon and Maderia was pleasant but monotonous; they would sometimes consume half a day taking in wood, it being deemed necessary to count each stick, and pass it from one member of the crew to the next, going the whole round of the ship before reaching its destination. We stopped not only at every town, but at every wood station, and had a fine chance to interview the denizens of the Amazon and lower Maderia. The principal places were Braves, Serpa, Santarem, Obidos and Bualo. It is hard to distinguish one from the other. Each contains a few mud houses, with palm roofs, a few lazy inhabitants, some bananas, limes and oranges. Occasionally we would see sugar cane growing. What else the natives grow to live on I cannot tell. I did hear it said that when they get hungry they went to the clay banks and feasted. From the appearance of the abdomens of some I should judge there was more truth than poetry in the assertion. We saw quite a number of birds, principally pheasants, and a few fish of the genus porpoise. When anything of the kind made its appearance, every man grabbed his gun and a volley from the sides of the vessel saluted them, but few deaths resulted.

After fourteen days we arrived at San Antonio on the 19th of February, from which time I will endeavor to give you an account of

OUR LIFE IN BRAZIL.

It was about five o'clock in the afternoon when we arrived in San Antonio bay, and I cannot say that I was much impressed with the beauties of the place or its size. It is about the smallest place to be called a place that we met with on the river. The next morning we started to clean out the warehouses that the English, who commenced the railroad, left as monuments of their two years work. We found them inhabited by hundreds of bats and myriads of ants and spiders; the bats, angry at being disturbed after two years possession, would fly about our heads, and the insects get in our clothes and only gave up after a day's hard work. The grass and weeds that had grown up being removed, the second day saw our provisions housed, the third our tents pitched and the old English residence fixed up in a habitable shape. You can judge of the size of San Antonio at the time the Britons were here, when I tell you that there were but five houses spread over about ten acres of ground. Now it numbers about six hundred population and boasts of at least ten habitations.

COMMENCING WORK.

It was about a week before we got down to our legitimate work. That time was consumed in fixing up roads, unloading the boat and various odd jobs; when we did begin we discovered a country not built on North American plans by any means, but so chopped up by lagoons, with rocky knobs springing up right alongside of them, that it took us some time to get head or tail of it. The best description of it that I have heard, was that given by one of the party, who, admitting that the Almighty made this part of Brazil, still contended that some person of evil notoriety revised it and ran off with the plans. At any rate it is a hard country to locate a line through, it being necessary to run three miles to establish one. Between this point and Macacos hut, a distance of five miles, the river makes a large bend; our first line ran along the river; finding it too low we endeavored to keep in towards the hills a little, and run into the series of pond holes. Further in we found a series of hills and hollows running at high angles to the river. We are locating on this ground. The land is all wooded and covered with thick brush wood, from which this province derives its name, Matto Grosso. We have as yet learned but little of the country beyond Theotonia Falls, about ten miles up the river; but the general opinion is that we shall have to rise one hundred feet in that distance, reaching a plateau, on which we propose to stay if possible, Keeping away from the river altogether. Everything is getting in good shape, and I am confident

THE ROAD WILL BE A SUCCESS.

The graders are at work on the first mile, and I should not be surprised if the first five miles would be in running order in two months.

THE LOSS OF THE METROPOLIS

was a great blow to us, and demoralized us for awhile. We were afraid Mr. Collins was on board and probably lost among the rest, and was doubtful how to proceed. The arrival of the City of Richmond a week after we heard of the loss, brought Mr. Collins, fresh supplies, and restored our spirits and energy. So far the stories we have heard of Brazil are correct, though the

SNAKES, ALLIGATORS, WILD ANIMALS AND INDIANS

have not made their appearance. I have spent several days in hunting and found it hard work and the game slim. So far, I believe, a few wild turkeys, a few monkeys, two tapirs and some pigeons are all we have secured. The monkeys are abundant, but as the last steamer brought a large number of Italians, I presume each one will supply himself with a monkey, beg, borrow, send home for or steal an organ and start in what seems to be his legitimate business. The tapirs, judging from the tracks seen in the woods, are likewise numerous, and are certainly good eating; they resemble a calf, being about the same size, and having the split hoof. Turtles are plentiful and very large. They, as you know, make excellent soup, and a very fair article of butter is made from their eggs. Up to this time our diet has been corn bread and tea for breakfast, corn bread for dinner, and tea and corn bread for supper, the *menu* being occasionally varied with turtle soup or rice, baked beans and canned tomatoes.

I have seen no evidence of the labors of the lightning rod man here, but the sewing machine agent has been here and had evidently a very successful trip. The people from Bolivia come down here upon the arrival of the boats bringing mail (about once a month), and always have a sewing machine with them. At every place along the river, no matter how small, we saw the inevitable machine

THE BOLIVIANS

are a much beeter class of men than the natives here—more intelligent, more energetic and finer looking, and are great at a trade. I have received flattering offers for my watch and rifle.

The Indians are great at carrying heavy loads, paddling canoes and putting on palm roofs on the houses. Otherwise they are useless. They seem to live on farina and bananas, and very little of them. We are now in the midst of

THE RAINY SEASON,

which will last about one month longer. Every day about two o'clock we have a storm. The thermometer ranges 122 degrees in the sun and 90 degrees in the shade. Work in the woods is agreeable, but in the sun Anglo-Saxons can't stand it for any length of time. We are still making endeavors to secure negro labor, else we must fall back on the natives. We meet many members of the insect tribe here that are new to us. Some of them seem to be a compound of many we are used to seeing at home. There are bees that don't sting and that look like flies; then there are some for all the world like lobsters with wings; many large and beautiful butterflies; snakes but few, and they of size large enough to satisfy the most curious; and myriads of ants. These ants are of three varieties, and are our worst enemies—black, small and large red ones; the small red ones are the worst. No matter what you touch or where you sit in the woods, you have these ravenous little ants with you, and if you are not particularly lively you would soon be bitten to death. It is said they vanish in the dry season. We live in hopes. With no churches, we are beginning to realize what it is to live in a pagan country. DON.

A STARTLING RUMOR.

A Movement in San Francisco to Fit Out a Privateer

To Prey on British Commerce in Event of War.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—It is reported this evening by parties who claim to be in the plot, that in anticipation of the breaking out of hostilities between England and Russia, a movement is on foot to fit out a privateer in this port to prey on British commerce. Letters of marque from the Russian Government are already here in blank awaiting for a declaration of war to be filled out. Negotiations are under way for the purchase of one of a number of steamers now laid up in Alameda creek on the opposite side of the bay. The commissions of officers are also here and funds to carry out the project.

Over two hundred men have signed articles binding themselves to engage in the enterprise, recruits being mostly drawn from the idle class who are ready for anything. Capt. Waddell, late of the wrecked Pacific Mail steamer City of San Francisco, formerly in command of the rebel privateer Shenandoah is mentioned as the probable commander and Capt. Lapidge, late of the Pacific Mail Service is named as one of the officers. An attempt will be made to procure a number of boys from the training-ship Jamestown for service as midshipmen. Parties profess to mean business and will be prepared to move on the instant war is declared.

From other sources it is learned that the Russian corvette Crayson, now lying in position, is prepared for instant action and the object of her long delay here is to obtain the earliest possible news of the outbreak of hostilities and at once go to sea to lie in wait for British vessels bound to this port. It is understood that with the exception of the corvette Opal and the small gunboat Rocket, at Victoria and the frigate ship, which is supposed to be somewhere in the neighborhood of Panama there is not a single British war vessel in the north of the Pacific to interfere with the designs of the Russian cruiser and it is probable vessels at Victoria would be retained there for defensive purposes.

A HORRIBLE CONFESSION.

"Fatty" Weeks, on His Dying Bed Admits Murdering Five Men.

NORFOLK, VA., April 26.—During the latter part of the late war J. B. Weeks came here with an Ohio regiment as sutler. He remained here when his regiment was disbanded and has since been proprietor of a bar room and restaurant in a disreputable neighborhood, which was a resort of vicious and degraded characters. He was the largest man in the city, weighing nearly 400 pounds, and was generally known as "Fatty" Weeks. He died from excessive fat on the 27th of March last. To-day Mrs. Julia C. Wittington appeared before Mayor Tucker and swore to a statement to the following effect:

About a week before Weeks died he called her into his room and told her he had a secret to disclose; he was going to die soon and she must promise not to make his disclosure public until after his death. She promised, and he then told her he and another man got possession of a large amount of money from drunken gamblers that foul play was resorted to, and that they were murdered and buried on the premises he then occupied; that the accomplice died very suddenly a short time afterward, leaving the money at his disposal, and that he did not dare to use any of the ill-gotten gains, and secreted it. He furthermore stated that to the best of his knowledge there were five bodies buried on the premises. Weeks told Mrs. Whittington to wait four weeks after his death and then go to the Mayor of the city and disclose the secret to his Honor, and that in all probability she would get one-third of the money, which would be enough for her. As soon as this statement was sworn to Mayor Tucker he sent a sergeant of police with a detail of the chain-gang to the premises, No. 71 Church street, which had been occupied by Weeks; the floor was taken up and the ground dug up to the depth of four feet, but no traces of human remains were found.

Many persons believe the confession is founded on fact, and it is thought the deed was committed and the bodies made away with in some other of the several houses Weeks has occupied as places of business since the war. Further search will be made to-morrow. Dark stories are told of drugged and murdered sailors in this den since the war, and it is now said one of Weeks' pals in dying begged to have a priest attend him, but he was closely guarded, and no spiritual adviser was allowed to visit his death-bed.

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

The sealing steamer formerly known as the City of Halifax, of the Inman Line, was wrecked in White Bay, Newfoundland. The vessel was valued at three hundred thousand dollars.

August and Hannah Grister, an aged couple who lived near Youngsville, New York, have been found horribly mutilated and dead in the house of the latter. They had been separated some time, and it is thought August killed his wife and then himself.

Hon. Abner Kellogg, of Jefferson, Ohio, aged sixty-six, died suddenly on Saturday afternoon of apoplexy. Mr. Kellogg was a prominent man in Ashtabula county, having served three terms in the Senate. He was President of the Second National Bank.

The propellor City of New Bedford, of the New Bedford and New York Steamship Company, with freight and passengers for New York, went ashore at the south end of Fisher's Island, Long Island Sound, in a dense fog on Saturday night, thumping considerably. Tug and schooners have gone to her. It is believed she will come off. Passengers were landed at New London, Conn.

John Hughes, pedestrian, who started out at Central Park Garden, New York, on Sunday night, April 20, and has been walking all week in the endeavor to equal O'Leary's walk in London of five hundred and twenty miles in six days, concluded his tramp at 8:22 on Saturday evening, at which time he had made four hundred and nine miles. Hughes ran his last two miles in 8:47 and 8:01 respectively, and was pretty badly used up.

DEATH OF FATHER ANTHONY.

The Founder of the Order of Passionists in the United States.

His Work in Pittsburgh—The South Side Monastery a Monument to His Zeal and Success.

Intelligence was received in this city yesterday of the death, at Dunkirk, New York, of Reverend Anthony Calandria, a distinguished member of the Order of Passionists attached to St. Paul's Monastery, on the South Side, and the founder of the Order in this country. His death, while not expected by those with whom he was closely associated, sends a keen thrill of sorrow through the Catholic community and awakens recollections of his advent amongst us and of the labors performed by him during the twenty-five years of his Christian work in this city.

The deceased was born in the City of Lisio, Diocese of Mondovi, kingdom of Sardinia on May 25th, 1817, and was consequently in his sixty-first year. He came of a very respectable family, his father at the time of his novitiate being a distinguished civil officer at the City of Lisio. His son Anthony, the subject of our sketch, enjoyed the advantages of cultured social associations, and had access to the best schools in Europe. He soon manifested a desire for the ministry, which he entered, leaving home for Tuscany in Italy at the age of nineteen, he commenced the novitiate of the Passionists and continued his studies until 1841 when he was ordained and began his life of missionary work throughout the kingdom of Italy. His success was so marked and gave such evidence of his devotion, zeal and energy as to attract to him the attention of his religious superiors. Amongst others who gave cheerful recognition to his superior attainments was the present Pope, Leo XIII., who was then Bishop of one of the dioceses visited by Father Anthony. He was ever held in high esteem by the present Pope.

The attention of Rt. Rev. M. O'Connor, first Bishop of Pittsburgh, who visited Rome in 1852, was also directed to the young but exemplary priest, and by permission of Pius IX Father Anthony was permitted to accompany Bishop O'Connor to this country to establish the order of the Paulists in the United States. The present monastery on Mount Oliver, South Side, was projected by him under the auspices of Bishop O'Connor. It became the parent house of this order in this country, and holds this honor at present. Immediately after his arrival in this city his ministrations among the afflicted during the cholera season of that year, endeared him to people of all denominations, secured for him the highest esteem of the community, and proved the foundation for the subsequent success of his order here. He held in every position in the order, commencing as Provincial, passing creditably through as Master of Novices, Provincial Consul or Chief Consultor, and ending his ministerial labors as Rector.

While still identified with the monastery which he founded and built, his labors were not confined to this locality. Through his untiring energy branches of the Order were established in Hoboken, New Jersey, Dunkirk, New York, Baltimore and Cincinnati. He visited Rome three times during his residence here, and traveled extensively all over this country.

During the last twenty years of his life he suffered great pain from bodily infirmities contracted by the exposure and privations incidental to missionary labor, but never relaxed in the promulgation of the Gospel, and in the alleviation of want and distress.

Failing in health by his incessant life of labor, and with the view of recuperating, he left this city in April of last year for Dunkirk, New York, where he died on the eve of the feast of the Patron Saint and founder of his order.

His remains will be brought to this city for interment and the last sad offices of the dead will be participated in by thousands who knew and loved him as their devoted pastor, a ripe scholar and an humble and pious worshiper at the foot of the cross.

THE BANKRUPT ARMY.

Sixty-Five Petitions Filed Last Week, With $2,186,000 Liabilities.

Saturday proved the biggest day in the bankrupt business in the history of the U. S. Court for this district, seventeen petitions having been filed, with total liabilities of $760,000. A review of last week shows that in all sixty-five petitions were filed during that period, with total liabilities reaching the enormous sum of $2,186,000.

The heaviest bankrupts developed on Saturday were Thomas McCauley, of Altoona, and Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong, of Lycoming, Greenback candidate for Governor, who filed a petition for themselves and against Edmund Blanchard of Philadelphia, Pa., asking that they be adjudicated bankrupts. The petitioners formed the Beaver Mills and Lumber Company, and made mortgages aggregating $225,000 to secure 45 notes of $5,000. Of these notes $25,000 are still in the hands of the trustee, and $200,000 have been issued on. The mortgages are upon real estate and lumber land in Lycoming, Clearfield, Elk and Centre counties. The unsecured debts of the firm are $9,660. The individual debts of McCauley are $175,000, and his assets $5,000.

Mr. Armstrong places his individual debts at $80,000, in addition to notes amounting to $43,000. Some interest attaches to Mr. Armstrong's case in view of his candidacy for the Greenback gubernatorial nomination. He explained to the reporter on Saturday that the failure swept away his entire fortune, which had gone to meet the liabilities of the partnership. He had no individual liabilities whatever, he said, and the firm owed him over $150,000. He proposes now to begin life again, he said, with nothing to start on but such ability as it has pleased Providence to give him.

There was received at the Great Western Gun Works on the 18th inst. an order from Norway for a lot of cartridges.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Is the greatest Blood Remedy of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all other diseases yield to its wonderful powers. Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of Scrofula."—J. J. Brady, Petersburg, O. "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—Mrs. E. Smeltzer, Lorimers, Pa. Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.

mh21:TTS-AD&W

OWNERS OF HORSES!

Are hereby informed that the undersigned, having leased the SHIELDS HOUSE (formerly Red Lion) BOARDING AND SALES STABLES, and also TRIMBLE'S STABLES, have a capacity for stabling 300 Horses, and will receive 30 or 40 Horses to board, at reasonable rates, by the week. Horses' day board, 50c; Mules' day board, 40c. The Stables have been refitted throughout, attentive Hostlers have been secured, and the proprietors are determined to give the public a first-class boarding and sales stable. JOHN BOYD,
ap18:&W20:2m A. J. MONTGOMERY.

STOCKBRIDGE MANURES!

Originated by Prof. Stockbridge, Prof. of Agriculture in the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Made for each crop, furnishing the plant food which each requires. They have been used for five years with such success that in 1877 they were applied on over 10,000 acres with excellent results. SEND FOR PAMPHLET, MAILED FREE. Also for sale, Agricultural Chemicals.

W. H. BOWKER & CO.,
3 PARK PLACE, New York; 43 CHATHAM STREET, Boston. mh2:3mW

25 FASHIONABLE CARDS, no two alike, with name, 10c. 20 Scroll, with name, 10c, postpaid. Agents' outfit, 10c. GEO. I. REED & CO., NASSAU, N. Y. oc27:1yr W

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$1200 SALARY. Permanent salesmen wanted to sell Staple Goods to dealers. No peddling. Expenses paid. Address S. A. GRANT & CO., 2 4, 6 & 8 Home St., Cincinnati, O.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. *Sample Watch Free to Agents.* Address, A. COULTER & CO., Chicago. ap8:1yr

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

— AT —

G. D. SIMEN'S,

RARE AND VALUABLE BARGAINS IN CHOICE LINES OF SPRING

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.

Very nice Infants' Shoes, 1 to 5, at 25@50c. Children's Turkey Morocco Lace Shoes, 4 to 7, at 75c. Children's bright grain Lace Shoes, 7 to 10, at 75c. Children's bright grain Button Shoes, 7 to 10, at $1 00. Children's Foxed Gaiters, 7 to 10, at 90c@$1 00. Children's Kid and Turkey Morocco Button Shoes, 7 to 10, at $1 25. Children's bright grain Side Lace, 7 to 10, at $1 00.

Misses' lasting Lace Gaiters, 11 to 2, at $1 00. Misses' lasting Foxed Gaiters, 11 to 2, at $1 15. Misses' bright grain Lace Shoes, 11 to 2, at $1 00. Misses' bright grain Button Shoes, 11 to 2, at $1 25. Misses' bright grain Side Lace, 11 to 2, at $1 25.

Ladies' lasting Gaiters, Lace and Congress, 3 to 7, at 85c. Ladies' lasting and Foxed Gaiters, 3 to 7, at $1 00. Ladies' lasting and Foxed Gaiters, 3 to 7, at $1 25. Ladies' lasting, Kid and Pebble Foxed Gaiters, 3 to 8, at $1 50. Ladies' extra fine lasting Gaiters, 3 to 8, at $1 50. Ladies' lasting Side-Lace Gaiters, 2½ to 7, at $1 50. Ladies' straight grain Side-Lace 2½ to 7, at $1 50. Ladies' fine Kid Slippers, 2 to 7, at 75c. Ladies' Turkey Morocco and Kid Pol, 2½ to 7, at $1 50@1 75. Ladies' Kid and Turkey Morocco Side Lace, 2½ to 7, at $1 75@2 00. Ladies' Kid and Turkey Morocco Button Shoes, 2½ to 7, at $1 75@2 00. Ladies' lasting Button Gaiters, 2½ to 7, at $1 75.

Youths' Lace Shoes and Gaiters, 11 to 13, at $1 10.

Boys' Lace Shoes and Gaiters, 1 to 5, at $1 25. Boys' B. Calf Buckle Alexis, 1 to 5, at $1 40.

Men's Working Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 00. Men's Lace Shoes and Congress Gaiters, 6 to 11, at $1 50. Men's Box-toe Buckle Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 75. Men's B. Calf Button Shoes, 6 to 10, at $2 25. Men's Hob-nail and Sparble Shoes, 6 to 12, at $1 50. Men's best fine Calf Button Shoes, 5 to 10, at $3 50. Men's B. Calf Lowcut Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 50. Men's genuine Calf Boots, 6 to 10, at $2 50. Men's Working Boots, 6 to 11, at $2 00.

And all the Latest Styles at Reduced Prices.

78 OHIO ST., Cor. of Sandusky,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
ja22 77S&W

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS

— OF —

LORILLARD Tobacco

The great celebrity of our TIN TAG TOBACCO has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market; we, therefore, caution all chewers against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers buying or selling other ping tobacco bearing a hard or metallic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the Law, and all persons violating our trade marks are prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. SEE ACT OF CONGRESS, AUG. 14, 1876.

The genuine LORILLARD TIN TAG TOBACCO can be distinguished by a TIN TAG on each lump with the word LORILLARD stamped thereon.

Over 7,088 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid the Government in 1877 about $3,500,000 and during the past 12 years, over $20,000,000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers' rates. mh16:eod&Wmh23-3m

L.S.L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIFTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, 1878, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MAY 14TH.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. Look at the following Distribution

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.
HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$30,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital Prize		5,000
2 Prizes of	2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of	10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

9 Approximation Prizes of $300	8	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of $200	8	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of $100	9	900
1,857 Prizes, amounting to		$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write, clearly stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, Louisiana
Or to
H. L. PLUM,
317 Broadway, New York.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the management of Gen'ls G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.
ap13 ewMTuW

TRADE MARK. 'VIBRATOR' Reg. March 21, 1874.

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE "Vibrator" Threshers,

WITH IMPROVED

MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,

And Steam Thresher Engines,

Made only by

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Thresher of this day and generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain & the inferior work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses can often be saved 3 to 5 Times that amount, can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Rackers, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Bound.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the only Successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes no Litterings or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from Six to Twelve Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size Separator made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive Features, far beyond any other make or kind.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "Vibrator" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.

FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

mh22:ap6-20:my4-18;ju8-22;jy6

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CURRY INSTITUTE,
Cor. Sixth Street and Penn Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
ja5 W

$10 TO $25 PER DAY to Farmers' Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free. Address—THE CENTENNIAL CO., St. Louis, Mo. nov13:1yW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN:—

In pursuance of the forty-third section of the act of May 8th, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in convention at the Grant School House, situated on Grant street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, in the City of Pittsburgh, Pa., on the FIRST TUESDAY OF MAY, A. D. 1878, being the seventh day of the month, at 10 o'clock A. M., and select, *viva voce*, by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person, of literary and scientific acquirements and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent for three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same; and certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harrisburg, as required by the thirty-ninth and fortieth sections of said act. JAMES DICKSON,
County Superintendent of Allegheny Co., Pa.
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA., April 8, 1878.
ap13:3tW

TO THE BOARD OF SCHOOL CONTROLLERS OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY—

GENTLEMEN: In pursuance of the forty-third section of the Act of May 8, 1854, and of section 7 of the Act approved April 9, 1867, you are hereby notified to meet in Convention in the Common Council Chamber of the City of Allegheny, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF MAY, A. D. 1878, being the 7th day of the month, at the hour of 7½ o'clock P. M., and select, *viva voce*, by a majority of the whole number of Controllers present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as City Superintendent, for the three succeeding years, determine the amount of compensation for the same, and certify the result to the State Superintendent at Harrisburg, as required by law. DAVID B. OLIVER,
President of the Board of School Controllers,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, April 8, 1878. ap20:3tW

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF PITTSBURGH—

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the forty-third section of the Act approved the 8th day of May, 1854, and of section 7 of the Act approved April 9, 1867, you are hereby notified to meet in Convention at the North School Building, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF MAY, A. D. 1878, being the seventh day of the month, at 9½ o'clock A. M., and elect *viva voce*, by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as City Superintendent for the three succeeding years, determine the amount of compensation for the same, and certify the result to the State Superintendent at Harrisburg, as required by law. GEO. J. LUCKEY, City Superintendent.
JAMES McEWEN, President of Central Board of Education. ap20:3tW

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of ALEXANDER M. ALLISON, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. Debtors of the estate will please make payment and creditors present their claims without delay to the undersigned, at the late residence of decedent, in North Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., or at my own residence at Candor P. O., Washington county, Pa. JAMES M. CLARK, Administrator.
MARCH, 1878. mh28:6tW

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Has had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and correspondence strictly confidential, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 104 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other Diseases of the genital organs. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 20,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 104 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
OFFICE HOURS—8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,

Founder and Proprietor of the

KEYSTONE DISPENSARY

302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases. Cures warranted. Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE in youth, or the indulgence of other sexual excesses, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also Impotency, Loss of Sexual Power, Sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for the business of marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. DR. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma in the office shows; has life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail. It is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 only.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married, or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps KEYSTONE DISPENSARY, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. PAGE,

Late of Hospital for Diseases of Women, London, England, continues to treat successfully all irregularities of Females, including Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, &c., &c. Call, or write (enclosing stamp.) 234 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office Hours—10 to 12 M. and 2 to 6 P. M. Charges Moderate.

Dr. Page's favorite prescriptions for Female irregularities, sent prepaid to any address on receipt of price, $1 50. de4:eodly&W

KNOW THYSELF

By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skilful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.

HEAL THYSELF

fe1:eod&W1y

PITTSBURGH LOCK HOSPITAL.

DR. PAGE, a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, England, guarantees to cure all forms of Private Diseases and Nervous Debility in the shortest possible time. No Mercury Used. Charges moderate.

Dr. Page's Life Pills, a specific cure for Impotency and Debility, sent free to any address on receipt of price, $1 00 per box.
DR. PAGE, 234 Penn Avenue,
de4:eodly&W Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W Sixth St., Cincinnati, O. del1:d&W1y

ARCHITECTURAL IRON FOUNDRY—

JAS. A. MAXWELL, Proprietor.

The manufacture of IRON FRONTS FOR HOUSES a Specialty. Also, do a General Foundry Business. Works and Foundry—Cor ALLEGHENY and SOUTH AVENUES, Allegheny City, Pa., below Point Bridge.
ap21:1yW

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE

FIERY FURNACE

For Heating Dwellings, Churches, &c.

NEW IMPROVED

BOSTON RANGE.

The cheapest and best, and most popular Range in the market. Also, manufacturers of

CONFIDENCE & COLUMBIA Cook Stoves.

Parlor and Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves Grate Fronts and Fenders.
Lifting Shaker Grate, Old's patent.
Agitating Grates, Larkin's patent.
Marbleized Cast Iron Mantels.

206 & 208 Liberty St.

PITTSBURGH.

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DUFF & CAMPBELL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS

AND DEALERS IN

FRENCH AND ENAMELLD GLASS.

As we keep in our Warehouse a first-class cut, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upward on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, No. 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield. wsh W

Great Reduction IN TEETH.

A Full Set for $6!

AT

DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT'S,

278 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

Taking the Centennial Medal and Diploma over all home and foreign competitors, has given Dr. Scott's work a world-wide celebrity, and the public are always satisfied that when they get it they HAVE THE BEST.

It will Pay Everybody to visit Pittsburgh to have Dr. Quincy A. Scott Extract their Teeth Without Pain by his Absolutely Safe Anæsthetic, as it is the Only One in Existence,

And can be taken with entire confidence by old and young, and people in every condition of health.

Another Death from Laughing Gas.

Dr. G. Morley Harrison, a Surgeon of thirty years standing in Manchester, England, lately died from an overdose of Laughing Gas. He was in perfect health, but the "gas" anæsthetizer very rapidly, and he took a few inhalations too many. myl:1yr.

— EXTRA FINE —

EMBROIDERIES

Direct from the Manufacturer.

33⅓ per ct. less than the cost of Manufacturing.

CALL EARLY AND GET FIRST CHOICE.

Everlasting Trimming.....50c, pieces of 12 yds
Linen Edge.....25c, pieces of 6 yds
Torchon Edge and Insertings....6 to 75c per yd
Russian Lace.....15 to 50c per yd
Point de Plabant Lace.....15 to 50c per yd
Black Silk Fringes, extra quality.....75c
Black Silk and Bead Fringe.....50c to $1 50
New Bows, Ruchings, Collarettes, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, Men's Wear,
Ready for Inspection.

Demorest's Patterns for Spring,

The Best in the World,

Now ready and for sale by

JAS. D. CARLISLE,

37 FIFTH AVENUE.

Just Received,

SPRING GOODS

— AT —

LOWEST PRICES!

— AT THE —

CENTRAL

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE,

138 SMITHFIELD ST.,

mh2es&W

The Great Crime!

Confession of McLin, who Stole Florida for Hayes.

Hayes Connected With the Villainy Through His Minister to France,

Who Promised Liberal Rewards to the Ballot Thieves.

A Determined Move to Rid the Country of the Presidential Fraud.

And Seat the Honestly Elected President of the United States.

Leading Republicans as Well as Democrats Anxious to Wipe Out the Disgrace.

DISCLOSURES OF THE LITTLE GIANT.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The *Sun* furnishes the following statement made by L. S. Dennis:

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1878.—I have resided in Allachua county, Florida, since January, 1866, and was elected to the State Assembly in 1876, at the same time of the late Presidential election. I was at that time a member of the State Central Committee of the Republican party of Florida, and also Chairman of the Republican Committee of Allachua county. I was also President of the Board of County Commissioners, or Commissioners of Allachua county, from 1873 to 1877, and was familiar with the manner of registration and the manner of voting, the location of the polls and all other election machinery.

As the President of said Board, and with the consent of said Board, I located all the polling places, appointed all the inspectors who conducted the election, received and counted the ballots, and made and certified to the returns. I appointed as Inspectors of the Archer precinct, box No. 2, Green R. Moore, Floyd Duke and Richard H. Black. Thomas D. Vance went at my request to Archer precinct on the day previous to the election and was appointed by the Inspectors Clerk of the Election at box No. 2, and served as such. I was at Gainesville on the day of the election, and on that night and the day following my residence was the headquarters of the Republican party and during the night preceding the election, all the information was brought to me there.

ARCHER PRECINCT FRAUDS.

Some time after midnight of that night, Inspector Black came to my house and reported to me that the result of the election at Box No. 2 for Presidential electors was as follows: For Hayes electors, 180; for Tilden electors, 136. A little later, Vance, Clerk at said box No. 2, came and made the same report. Subsequently both Black and Vance came to me, and said they had returns from Archer precinct, box No. 2, signed in blank by Inspectors, and that they would make out the returns so as to meet the expectations of their own party. They retired to a private room where they remained two or three hours, and then informed me that they had added about two hundred names to the poll list as having voted and had increased the Republican vote to that extent, and I afterwards learned that they had added 219 names to the poll list. I entered the room while they were employed there, and saw them copying names from the county registration list, upon which those who had actually voted at Archer precinct box No. 2 were checked off, and new names were selected from names of Republican voters who had not already voted at that precinct. After completing the returns in this manner, they filled them, with the ballot-box, with the County Clerk.

The County Commissioners met a few days after the election. The Board, consisting of J. E. Webster, Clerk of Court; W. H. Belton, Justice of the Peace, and Louis A. Barnes, Sheriff, all of whom were Republicans. During the canvass Inspector Moore appeared before the Board and submitted an affidavit to the effect that returns from Archer precinct No. 2 were false and that true returns should be Hayes electors, 180 votes, and Tilden electors 136 votes, but the Board decided they could not hear evidence as to the truth or falsity of the returns, and upon the face of the returns, the vote of the county was as follows: For Hayes electors, 1,984; for Tilden electors, 1,267. The result included the 219 votes for Hayes electors, which were added to the vote cast at the Archer precinct, box No. 2, by Black and Vance.

These returns were sent to the Governor and Secretary of State. After these returns were filed with the Secretary of State, an effort was made to invalidate them so far as Archer precinct, box No. 2 was concerned.

AFFIDAVITS FILED STATING RETURNS TO BE FALSE.

Affidavits signed by Floyd Duke and Greene R. Moore, and an official statement from Mr. Webster, clerk, was filed with the State Canvassing Board, for the purpose of showing that returns from Archer precinct No. 2 were false and fraudulent. It also appeared that Mr. Belton, Justice of the Peace had not signed the return filed with the Secretary of State and Governor. One of duplicate returns were sent back to Allachua county and Belton's signature was obtained. Moore was also induced to make a counter affidavit denying the truth of his former affidavit. A counter affidavit was also obtained from Floyd Duke denying his former affidavit. The Grand Jury of Allachua county investigated the Archer precinct matter, but failed to find any fraud, and passed a resolution to that effect, whereupon Mr. Webster was induced to withdraw his statement and make another to the effect that he was satisfied that the return was all right. Then the affidavits and statements were laid before the State Canvassing Board and the returns were counted. This result gives the Hayes electors 219 votes more than were cast for them.

I have never heretofore made any written statement, or given any evidence regarding the election in Allachua county.

[Signed] L. G. DENNIS.

The above was sworn to in Florida before a Justice of the Peace, and is certified to by the Secretary of State.

JUDGE M'LIN'S STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Following is the text of the statement of Judge McLin regarding the canvass of the vote in Florida for President, as published here in a long special from Washington:

HIS ACTION AS A CANVASSER.

As a member of the late State Board of Canvassers of the State of Florida, I feel impelled by a sense of duty to myself and justice to others, to make the following statement. At the time the canvass was made I was not at any time conscious of acting otherwise than right and proper. I entered upon the canvass with the conviction that it was my privilege and duty, in a political sense, to give the benefit of every doubt in favor of the Republican party. I felt that when a question could be decided either way, without doing violence to the public sense of justice, it was fairly allowable in politics that I should always lean to my own party, and give my decision in its favor even at the hazard of straining a point. At no time did I feel that I occupied the position of a judge charged with the duty of a strict and nice weighing and balancing of all the evidence presented.

Looking back now to that time, I feel there was a combination of influences that must have operated most powerfully in blinding my judgment and swaying my action. I had been, for many years, and was at the time of the canvass, a very active partizan. I thought that out State, and the nation, would suffer irreparable injury if the Democratic party were to obtain the Presidency, and their policy of hatred to the negro, and those who had been friends of negroes, should obtain control at Washington. It was the common and unanimous talk; also, that the very existence of the men who in the South had upheld the Republican party depended upon the election of Mr. Hayes; that Mr. Hayes would sustain them throughout the South, while Mr. Tilden would crush them. I was shown numerous telegrams addressed to Governor Stearns and others, from trusted leaders of the Republican party in the North, insisting that the salvation of the country depended upon the vote of Florida being cast for Hayes. Those telegrams came from those to whom I had been accustomed to defer. The Chairman of the National Committee, and the man who was the nearest personal friend of Mr. Hayes, had conducted the canvass.

MONEY AND TROOPS.

These telegrams also gave assurance of the forthcoming of money and troops if necessary, in securing a victory for Mr. Hayes. Following these telegrams, trusted Northern Republicans, party leaders and personal friends of Mr. Hayes, arrived in Florida as rapidly as the railroads could bring them. I was surrounded by these men, who were ardent Republicans and especially by the friends of Governor Hayes. One gentleman particularly, Governor Noyes of Ohio, was understood to represent him and speak with the authority of a warm personal friend, commissioned with power to act in his behalf. These men referred to the general destruction of the country should Mr. Tilden be elected, the intense anxiety of the Republican party of the North, and their full sympathy with us.

EXPECTED A LIBERAL REWARD.

I cannot say how far my action may have been influenced by the intense excitement that prevailed around me, or how far my partisan zeal may have led me into error. Neither can I say how far my course was influenced by the promise made by Gov. Noyes that if Mr. Hayes became President, I should be rewarded. Certainly these influences must have had a strong control over my judgment and action.

Reviewing my action at this distance of time with all calmness, with my ardor cooled, and my partisan zeal chilled by the President, who has basely belied and mercilessly destroyed the Republican party of the South, and crushed the very men who did so much for his election, I am persuaded that the Florida canvass was not conducted with that cool, calm judgment, and honest, unbiased decision that should have characterized a proceeding involving such vast and important interests. Instead of this, I now see that the whole proceedings went through upon the highest wave of political excitement; that partisan feeling, stimulated to the utmost by the most powerful agencies, usurped the place of reason and sound judgment, and political expediency ruled the hour.

HOW THE CHEATING WAS DONE.

A large number of precincts were either contested by the Democratic or Republican party. Voluminous testimony was filed and lawyers on both sides argued each for their side of the issue that it was the duty of the Board to throw out and not include in the count, or retain and count precincts on the ground of illegality, on the conduct of the election or fraud that was charged to exist. The Attorney General of the State and members of the Board had decided that the Board had quasi-judicial power and the right to exclude precincts from the count of returns when shown to be so irregular, false or fraudulent as to prevent the Board from ascertaining from them the true vote. With this view of its duties the Board entered upon the work of the canvass with the conviction that they were invested with large discretionary powers, which were of a mixed character, political and judicial—the political largely predominating. Partisan zeal and strong political ties had a powerful influence in the exercise of these powers, and the Republicans having a majority of the Board, the canvass was largely in their favor.

TILDEN ENTITLED TO THE VOTE OF FLORIDA.

The result proved that if the Board had acted in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court of the State defining the powers and duties of the Board in reference to throwing out precincts since rendered, there is no question of the fact that Mr. Tilden would have been entitled to the vote of Florida, excluding the returns from Baker county, which was counted, and which I have since learned from the parties who made it, was a falsely manufactured return, and including the true return, which corresponded with the precinct returns from that county, would certainly have given the State to Tilden.

BALLOT-BOX STUFFING.

Archer precinct No. 2, Allachua county, was included in the count. The fraud committed in this precinct was not shown to the Board by the Democratic lawyers, although a contest was made, and much attention given to this precinct, but I have recently learned from a Republican leader of that county that after the returns had been brought to Gainesville, the county seat, 219 votes were added to the returns by the Inspector and Clerk of said precinct.

In Leon county, 74 Small Republican ballots were stuffed into the ballot-box at precinct No. 9. Yet it was made to appear, even to the satisfaction of the Democratic member of the board, that these were not false ballots. Subsequent confessions show that they were stuffed into the box. I had seen Joseph Bowers, one of the Inspectors, have similar tickets to them a few days before election, and cautioned him against their use, unless they were generally used, and I afterwards learned that he had given them up.

In Jeffersen county, in certain precincts at which Mr. J. Bell was inspector, 100 votes were surreptitiously added to the ballots and counted. No charge was made as to this fact before the Board. The confession of J. Bell, since made to me, discloses the fact that had the 219 votes fraudulently added to the Archer return, the 74 votes stuffed in the box in Leon county, and the 100 votes surreptitiously added in Jefferson county, aggregating 393 votes, been rejected, and the Democratic rejected precincts which were excluded for irregularity and illegal, contrary to the decision of the Supreme Court, been retained and counted, Mr. Tilden would have carried the State. The conclusion, therefore is irresistible that Mr. Tilden was entitled to the electoral vote, not Mr. Hayes.

MOTIVES THAT LED TO THE CONFESSION.

In making the statement my motives will doubtless be questioned by many, but the facts will stand alone as the truth, without any more motive to sustain them.

I am free to admit that, viewing things as I now do and remembering Mr. Hayes was continually inspiring his personal friends and trusted agents, by every means in his power to secure for him the electoral vote of Florida and Louisiana, and believing it to have been a conscious wrong on his part, done with the knowledge that he had not been elected, as his subsequent repudiation of Governor Packard, whose title was bound up in his own, and his willful and cowardly desertion of the very men who contributed so largely to his election, have shown. My contempt for the pitiable littleness of the man is beyond my power of expression. Mr. Hayes denies the validity of his own title in denying Governor Packard. He has ignored his Florida friends, showing that he believed them unworthy and tainted with a fraud, yet he held on to the Presidency, which, in his own opinion, was secured by this very fraud. He has cowardly abandoned and betrayed his Southern Republican friends through fear of being ousted from an office he believed he never was elected to by the people.

Whatever may be the opinion of men in regard to my motives, I give them the facts and leave my motives to a higher tribunal.

[Signed] SAMUEL B. MCLIN.

The statement given above was signed and sworn to before the clerk of Thomas county, Georgia.

THE DISCLOSURES OF DENNIS, THE LITTLE GIANT.

NEW YORK, April 25.—A *Herald* Jacksonville, Florida, special says: Dennis, the Allachua Giant, reached this city this morning, and was at once taken charge of by his Republican friends. A hero in his own ranks, he boasts he never broke his word or went back on a friend in his life. After giving Secretary of State Bloxham his confession, he said: I am not going to deny or affirm anything about the statement or about Bloxham. What-ever I did with him was done in the strictest confidence, and even if he has violated it I will not. It is evident that the State of Florida went for Tilden on the face of the returns and he should have had it. There has not been a time in the past three months when, if I had been convinced that crushing proof of the fact that Tilden carried the State would turn Hayes out and give Tilden his rights, I would not have gladly furnished such proof. I told "Uncle Ben," Gen. Butler what I could do, and while he thinks

HAYES SHOULD BE TURNED OUT,

He thought it best to wait till some action had been taken by Congress in the matter. I talked with Senator Hamlin about it also. The President had these facts in reserve all the time. Gen. Noyes and the rest of them told him. I met him frequently, and he always treated me very kindly, saying he had been told about me. He gave me notes to the Departments, asking that I be given a place. I wanted to be an auditor, and I declined three places, holding one only a few weeks. I opposed Hayes because he was a traitor to the party that put him in, and treated my friends badly. As Conkling says: "If the country only knew Hayes as well as Congress does, he would be dispatched on all sides."

HAYES' GUILTY KNOWLEDGE.

Noyes knew of every movement that was made in Florida, and Hayes knew it through him. I know this to be true and can show it when the time comes. Dennis says Sargeant did not think the President could be turned out, but would favor it if it could be done. Dennis says if he had been forced to swear before the Canvassing Board he would have told the truth, as he would not have sworn falsely on any account. When Noyes pressed him to take the stand, he said: "If you are not prepared to give up your case don't force me on the stand." Noyes, therefore, withdrew his request. Dennis refuses to furnish any written statement for publication. He says he can satisfy the most incredulous when the time comes, but will wait until everything is ready. Dennis leaves for Washington to-morrow. He says Hayes is the worst man since Judas Iscariot.

THE PRESIDENT PLACID AND PLEASED.

NEW YORK, April 26.—A special from Philadelphia says that a number of attempts have been made to induce the President and members of his Cabinet who are with him to express some opinion on the confession of McLin regarding the Florida Returning Board, but notwithstanding most strenuous efforts no information could be gained from any of the party.

This morning, however, Attorney General Devens, while in conversation with a gentleman, expressed his opinion somewhat fully in regard to the matter. He stated in substance that he and other members of the Cabinet placed no credence in the alleged confession. Affidavits could be obtained in that part of the country to suit any purpose. He regarded the whole thing as emanating from disappointed politicians and disaffected Republicans, for the purpose of fomenting discord in the ranks of the Republican party. Apart from the illegality of attempting to reverse the decision of the Electoral Commission, General Devens thought that to re-open the question at the present time when the country is upon the eve of financial prosperity and resumption of specie payments would be nothing less than a crime and should be denounced by all prudent men irrespective of party.

WHAT MR. HENDRICKS SAYS.

A special to the *World* from Indianapolis says: Though questioned, Governor Hendricks steadily declined to submit to a formal interview. However, in an informal way, during the course of the conversation, he said that the confessions were in no manner a surprise to him. He intimated that legal proceedings based upon them would be instituted, but not immediately, although he could not state what precise form would be adopted. In regard to his views on the Presidential question, he quoted from his speech to the Democratic State Convention of February, saying that while it is perfectly true that the title of Hayes to the office of President was settled under the forms of law, it is still none the less true that imperative duty demands of us that fitting punishment be visited upon the public criminals through whose flagitious crimes that judgment was obtained.

CONKLING'S VIEW OF HAYES' GUILT.

J. F. Mines, late editor of Conkling's Utica organ, and the author of the recent interviews with the Senator of the auburn locks, in a letter to the *World* of Saturday, says: The men to whom Senator Conkling gave the credit of managing the alleged great fraud were Stanley Matthews and John Sherman—the latter being credited with having the longer head and the more cunning. There was a deliberateness and earnestness in his (Conkling's) mode of speaking in regard to the electoral frauds there, of the "usurpation" of Hayes, and the "corrupt bargain" with Nicholls by which Packard was "driven out at the muzzle of Confederate guns," that impressed me so much with the truth of his convictions as to make me a firm believer in his story. I said, "Senator, is there any possibility of Mr. Hayes having been kept in ignorance of the steps that were taken for a fraudulent count, and that he may not have been a party to any wrong proceedings?" After deliberation he said, "I am afraid there is no room for doubt. The people who went down there in his behalf were personally too closely connected with him to permit any other theory except that he was cognizant of all that took place. I think that when the matter comes to be taken up and the evidence is produced, it will be shown that Hayes is not merely weak, but corrupt as well." He spoke of the rewards that had been heaped by the President upon the men who assisted in the Louisiana business, as showing that he was not merely an accessory afterwards but before the fact. And I certainly could understand nothing else from his remarks subsequently but that he was in possession of important documentary proofs brought from New Orleans and of telegrams that had passed between Washington and Columbus while the matter was in agitation. There was no question in my mind that he had all the proof necessary to speak.

GENERAL BEN BUTLER AND DENNIS.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—General Butler, when asked to give his opinion concerning the confessions of S. B. McLin and others of Florida, declined to speak about McLin, because he might be a judge in the case, but made this statement about Dennis:

Mr. Dennis was introduced to me by a personal friend, and said to me that he knew something about the Florida elections, and that there had been frauds committed by the alteration of poll and return books, whereby sufficient Republican votes to make a majority for Hayes had been added. He also read to me certain papers purporting to prove that. I said: "If that is so, I do not see how Hayes can hold his office; but this is a matter which belongs to Congress, and Congress alone should deal with it." He also informed me that these matters had been made known to Mr. Hayes, either through Governor Noyes or himself (I think he said by both,) and that Mr. Hayes had given him letters recommending his appointment to some position. He said that he had held several appointments under Hayes, upon the strength of these recommendations. He has also given me some directions as to where I could obtain information of an improper use of funds in Louisiana by the MacVeagh Commission, and I have caused some investigation to be made, the results of which, for the present, I hold confidential. That is all I have to say.

EX-ATTORNEY GENERAL BARLOW SPEAKS

Ex-Attorney General Francis C. Barlow of New York, one of the committee invited by President Grant to visit Florida and witness a fair count of the Presidential vote, said on Friday night:

"From the moment we got through the canvass down there to the present time I have never had any doubt that any court, deciding the matter fairly and without political pressure, would have given the electoral vote of Florida to the Tilden electors. I have never had any doubt that there was fraud within the rules by which the vote of Florida was taken from Mr. Tilden and given to Hayes."

After detailing the frauds committed, Mr. Barlow continued:

"The case of Florida is, therefore, a perfectly plain case on the acknowledged facts that Mr. Tilden was entitled to the electoral vote of the State, and there are none of the complications that exist, as in the case of Louisiana, of alleged intimidation of voters. There was one little case of intimidation in Florida; but when Senator Yates came forward with a long argument on that case, we got up and said that we had made that as to intimidation."

Gen. Barlow has no hesitation in expressing his decided conviction that Mr. Hayes was bound to inform himself of the facts of the Florida case, which were and are easily accessible; that as a lawyer Mr. Hayes was bound to know that the electoral vote belonged to Mr. Tilden; and that though the office was given to him under the forms of law, he was in honor and conscience bound to reject it.

M'LIN HAS ANOTHER CONFESSION.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *World* says:

"The political effect of McLin's confession—which would be more properly described as a statement—would have nearly passed away by this time but for the announcement of the fact that what has been published is only a vague and overcautious outline of what he has sworn to, which second and principle statement will prove a genuine and sensational confession. This is being kept very secret for presentation in the House of Representatives, when an investigation will be moved. It is probable that the matter to be presented to the House will not be lacking either in freshness or effectiveness. That Tilden, Conkling and Butler have all encouraged these Florida men to turn State's evidence against themselves is well known here. All of them want to 'sink Hayes,' as Conkling said in his interview. Butler and Conkling aim to isolate Hayes wholly from the party, and make his position intolerable to him. Some people begin to think they may succeed in this, but the majority think that Hayes cannot be got out of the White House before March, 1881, except by death or by a squad of soldiers. People who claim to know his phlegmatic nature declare that no revelations of fraud or crime in his election could have the slightest effect upon him. He was cognizant of all that was done to secure the electoral votes of Florida and Louisiana for him. He encouraged the efforts of his friends wherever he could, and has recognized his obligation to and paid by appointment, so far as he could, the men who committed the electoral frauds in his behalf.

MINISTER NOYES AND DENNIS.

Minister Noyes was on close and confidential terms of intimacy with Dennis. Noyes said to Dennis, when the Republican statesmen were receiving testimony to the effect that the count was straight and fair:—

"'I want you to go before the Board and tell them that the count was a fair one.'

"'I cannot do that, Mr. Noyes,' replied Dennis.

"'But you must,' insisted Noyes.

"'If you summon me to appear before the commission, you alone will be responsible for what I say,' returned Dennis.

"Dennis was not called to make a statement to the statesmen. He is ready and anxious now to tell everything that he knows about the manner in which Hayes was counted in in Florida. He will be able to prove conclusively every statement that he makes. The published statements of McLin and Dennis are not considered of any particular importance, but they furnish material upon which, before an investigating committee, the bottom facts can be proven.

"Next week a resolution will be introduced in the House instructing the Judiciary Committee to investigate the electoral frauds in Florida. By whom the resolution will be introduced is not yet decided. Its exact phraseology cannot be determined either, for the subject has not been given consideration."

VIEWS OF PUBLIC MEN AT WASHINGTON.

The following interviews give in brief the opinion of men in and about the House:

Justice Field—These affidavits give nothing which was not believed before, but they furnish for the first time proof of these transactions.

David Davis—I do not see how it can affect Mr. Hayes' title, but I should think it would make him feel very uncomfortable.

Judge Knott—I do not see how the House can avoid taking notice of this thing. Almost every one who has talked with me at all is in favor of a searching and thorough investigation.

Mr. Hewitt—I have always believed that Mr. Hayes obtained the Presidency through fraud. I could only reconcile his retaining it, if he was a man of honor, by his belief that he was legally elected. Now that the fraud is proved he must retire or become an object of general contempt. I have always been in favor of a trial in this case, but I have believed that, as I understood the Constitution, it would affirm Hayes' title. I may be mistaken. I believe in an investigation now.

Mr. Ewing of Ohio—I think it is well to let the country know all the facts. If the people were swindled out of their choice, as I believe they were, they ought to know it. When all the facts are known it will be time to decide whether it is expedient to go further.

Mr. Gorham, Secretary of the Senate, said: "An investigation is now certain. It is evident that the Democratic platform next fall will be: Hayes must go out."

An important confession is made by Mr. Bisbee, now waging a contest for his seat with Gen. Finley, Democrat, of the Second Florida District. He says: "I have read these late affidavits carefully and hardly know what to say of them. Some of them look very bad, especially those covering the operations in Baker county. I am the only official of Florida who ever convicted a man of illegal voting, and I don't countenance any form of it. In my opinion all those rejected returns should have been counted for the Democratic electors, and the effect, of course, would be to give the State to Tilden. Tilden certainly had the State on the face of the returns. In my brief against Finley I concede all this, but still claim that my own district majority is ample."

BOSTON'S RECEPTION.

Southern Congressmen Royally Entertained.

Shaking Hands Across the Sectional Chasm.

BOSTON, April 27.—A delegation of Southern Congressmen, composed of Senators Gordon, Morgan and Jones and Representatives Carlisle, Ellis, Yeates, Whithorne, Clark, Hooper, Young, Morey and Goode are guests of the Boston Commercial Club.

After breakfast, the guests visited the State House, the wife of Senator Gordon and daughter of Senator Lamar, who is a student at Wellesly College, accompanying. Governor Rice, surrounded by his staff in uniform, received the party in the Executive Chamber and each was presented. After going over the State House, the City Hall was visited where the Mayor and several Aldermen welcomed the guests. The Old South Church and Faneuel Hall were next visited.

At three o'clock, a large number of the party accepted the invitation to dine with the Commercial Club at their regular Saturday gathering. Senators Lamar and Hill were absent. Senators Gordon, Morgan and Jones and Representative Hooker were among those present of the visiting party. The Club turned out in full numbers to do honor to the Southerners. Hon. John W. Chandler, President, was in the chair. Among the most prominent residents present were Governor Rice, ex-Governor Gaston, Mayor Pierce and Collector Beard.

Mr. Chandler, in welcoming the guests, expressed the belief that a new era of good feeling between the sections would result in strengthening the common country, and at no distant date in reviving the commercial property of the nation.

Senator Gordon made one of the principle speeches of the night but it was entirely devoid of political bearings. He welcomed the return of fraternal relations between the North and South, and took a most hopeful view of the future of the nation. Its resources were limitless, and with peace and union, the industry and trade of the nation could not fail to be built up on a permanent and enduring basis.

Governor Rice, speaking for Massachusetts, extended to the visitors a warm and sincere welcome and spoke eloquently of the advantages which must ensue from these friendly visits by which men of both sections were brought into personal sympathy one with another. Senator Morgan followed and gave utterance to similar sentiments. Mayor Pierce speaking for the city of Boston echoed the Governor's welcome. Senator Jones, Mr. Whitthorne, Collector Beard, General Hooker, ex-Governor Gaston and Mr. Ellis followed in the same strain. Politics were entirely tabooed. General Hooker's speech was one of the most striking and powerful of the evening. He spoke of the industrial resources of the South in glowing terms, and alluding to the approaching emancipation of slaves in the West Indies said that when that event came, as it would, the result would be that the great trade of sugar production would pass largely, if not wholly to the South, where they had many years start in the organization of free labor. He concluded by predicting a commercial future for the whole country of an almost inconceivable grandeur, and said that the North and South, East and West, would be united with hooks of steel in the common bonds of material interests as well as of fraternal concord and amity. The company did not break up until nearly eleven o'clock. All the members of the club expressed themselves delighted with the liberal views of the Southerners and the latter appear equally gratified at their reception.

ACTIVE COMMUNISTS.

An Agent Buying Arms for the Organization.

NEW YORK, April 27.—A reporter of the Sunday *Mercury* had an interview to-day with one Bene, or citizen Lafon, who claims to be East from Chicago authorized to purchase arms for Communists in different parts of the country. He says the purchase and shipments of arms will be an open matter now, similar to that of the Fenians.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—The National Executive Committee of the Socialistic Labor Party, are out in a card denying that any branch, or section, of that party, is supplied with arms, or undergoing military drill in Chicago, or elsewhere, as charged in dispatches from Chicago a few days ago. They claim their organization to be purely political.

FATE OF A ROPE WALKER.

He Falls a Distance of Fifty Feet and is Fatally Injured.

BETHLEHEM, PA., April 26.—A tight rope performer, while walking backward over a rope at Catasauqua this evening, missed his footing, and fell fifty feet to the ground. He will die.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

The Senate Bankrupt Bill Amended by the House

And Passed by a Vote of 206 to 39.

Action of the Senate on the River and Harbor Bill.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The PRESIDENT *pro tem.* laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in answer to a resolution calling for information in regard to the amount of Government bonds sold since March 4, 1861; the amount paid to the Syndicate for placing them on the market, etc. Ordered printed and referred. Also, a communication from the Postmaster General in regard to deficiencies in the appropriation for that Department during the current fiscal year. Referred.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill, which recently passed the House, was read by title and referred.

The consideration of bills on the Calendar not objected to was then resumed.

Mr. BLAINE, from the Conference Committee on the bill to provide for deficiencies in appropriation for the service of the government for the current and prior fiscal years, submitted a report.

Mr. CAMERON (Pa.) moved that the Senate adjourn until Monday next. Agreed to—yeas, 28; nays, 16; and the Senate at 5:15 P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEBATE ON REPEAL OF BANKRUPT LAW.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, the SPEAKER announced that the regular order would be the consideration of the Senate bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt law.

Mr. McMAHON, who had charge of the bill, stated that at the end of two hours' discussion he would demand the previous question.

Mr. KELLEY hoped the House would not second the previous question, but that it would allow extended discussion to be had on the bill.

Mr. KNOTT thought there might be grave doubts as to whether the bill passed by the Senate would effect the repeal of the Bankrupt law. He would therefore move to amend the bill so as to repeal title 61 of the revised statutes, and the act approved June, 1874, entitled "an act to amend the act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy." He would also offer an amendment to the bill so that all penal actions or criminal prosecutions arising prior to the passage of the bill under the acts proposed to be repealed shall continue in full force until disposed of.

Mr. McMAHON stated he was authorized by the Judiciary Committee to offer a substitute for the bill repealing the Bankrupt law, and providing that the bill shall take effect immediately as to voluntary proceedings except pending proceedings and suits, and shall take effect after the 1st of July, 1879, in regard to involuntary bankruptcy proceedings. He said there were three classes of views in regard to the Bankrupt law. One class desired a permanent Bankrupt law. The second wanted its unconditional repeal, and the third class, represented by the majority of the Judiciary Committee, desired its repeal as to voluntary proceedings, to take effect after the 1st of January, 1879. He spoke in behalf of those who thought the Bankrupt law was contrary to republican institutions, but he would modify its repeal by granting a limited time in which persons might take advantage of its benefits.

Mr. KINNEER favored the substitute. People all over the country were desirous of knowing the exact time when this bill would take effect that they might have time to file their petitions for voluntary bankruptcy. The threatened action of the House under the leadership of the gentleman from New York (Cox), was bringing ruin on the country and destroying all the industrial, agricultural, mechanical and mining. This threatening and impending effort of class enthusiasts, who might be summed up in the character of communists, free traders and inflationists, and who threatened destruction to the general industries of the country, should cause members to pause a moment before they drove into voluntary or involuntary bankruptcy men who had for years struggled to preserve their credit and pay their debts.

Mr. FRYE advocated the substitute.

Mr. LAPHAM favored the Senate bill.

Mr. CHITTENDEN believed a good bankrupt law was an absolute necessity. The substitute of the Judiciary Committee was the most dangerous proposition of legislation which had been presented to the Forty-fifth Congress. There was nothing less in the proposition to allow the voluntary feature to extend until January next than the invitation to a high carnival of disaster, distress and calamity. That was the invitation which Congress proposed to give fifty thousand merchants and people involved in the ruin and speculation of the last twenty years. It would lead to a result which no man could foresee, which would come back upon Congress and confound it.

Mr. HUNTER moved to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee. He preferred to have the laws perfected.

BANKRUPT REPEAL AND RESUMPTION LAW.

Mr. EWING sustained the motion to refer. He characterized the pending bill a fit sequel to the resumption law, and would complete the work of ruin which that law contemplated. The resumption law provided in effect that the men who were so unfortunate as to have been in debt during the past three years, men who were so venturous as to continue business should be broken up, and their property given to their creditors. The pending bill enacted in addition that creditors should have a mortgage on the brain and muscle of the unhappy debtor to the end of his life. It was a monstrous measure. The condition of the masses of business men of the country was a condition of insolvency. Not one man in five of them could settle his debts by the sale of all his property. And what was the cause of that insolvency. Was it the fault of the debtors? Was it because they had been over venturous? Because they had been reckless? Not at all. The cause was the legislation of Congress. He cared not whether it was attributable to inflation, or contraction, or to the one followed by the other, the cause still was the finance measure of the general government. If their property had been swept from them by a visitation of God or an act of war, would Congress follow that sad and terrible event by a bill to repeal the beneficent provisions of the bankrupt law? Would Congress say that that was the proper time to enact that the debtor although his property has been swept off without any fault of his own should not be acquitted of his debt on the loss of all his property? No! Congress would say that that was the worst of all times to do such a thing. It would say that if ever a people needed bankrupt law they needed it then. This was the situation of the country to-day. The business men of the country were in embarrassment and practical insolvency. Very few of them know even the cause of the steady fall in the value of everything in which they deal, and of the steady rise in their debts as compared with their property.

Mr. COLE asked Mr. Ewing whether he asserted that not one out of five business men of the country could pay their debts.

Mr. EWING—I say that I asserted it, and I believe it.

Mr. COLE—Where do you get that kind of statistics?

Mr. EWING—I get it from the fact that there has been a fall in the values of property during the past three years of not less than sixty per cent. on an average.

Mr. COLE—And still I assert that there is not one out of five of the business men of the country who is not discharging his obligations faithfully and promptly.

Mr. EWING—A large part of them are discharging their obligations promptly and faithfully, and that is largely due to the fact that they are sustained from being actually swept out of business by this bankrupt law. Bankruptcy has multiplied from the day that the resumption law was passed, and it goes on increasing every month since then. To attribute these bankruptcies and failures to the bankrupt law is unreasonable. I think it would be the worst policy now to repeal the bankrupt law. In the name of God have not the struggling masses of business men in this country suffered enough? Is there not enough discontent in this land today? Is not the feeling of wrong which has been inflicted by law, sufficiently intense? Shall we aggravate it by telling these people that hereafter when they break down under the operations of our enactments; not through their fault—not through their recklessness—not through causes which they can understand or appreciate, they fall as Lucifer fell, never to rise again. Beware, Mr. Speaker, of adding anything more to that discontent which now pervades the business men of the country; which now pervades the masses of laborers and masses of men who unfortunately are not laborers, because they cannot sell their labor for bread. Beware of adding to the flame already kindling and which may disturb the very foundations of order and property, before this resumption scheme is fully executed.

Mr. HOOKER opposed the reference of the bill to the Judiciary Committee, and advocated its immediate passage.

Mr. KELLEY favored the commitment of the bill to the Judiciary Committee. The American people had never been in so grand a commercial crisis as they were in to-day. Never had they been suffering under a more portentous state of things than that which overwhelmed them to-day. If, said he, bankrupt laws are to relieve men at the end of a crisis, for God's sake permit this law to remain. Let it execute its legitimate purpose. Let it remain until, under the operation of our internal resumption law, those who "feel that they stand and do not take heed" shall have fallen; and until we shall have concentrated the real estate and machinery and corporate property of the country in the hands of a few cormorants, give the masses of business people the right at least to ply their energies in supporting themselves and endeavoring to contribute to our revenues. Look at our revenues. Shrinking, shrinking, shrinking, day by day, week by week, month by month, because more and more of our people are forced into pauperism if they were laborers and into bankruptcy if they were merchants or manufacturers, and they are unable to consume taxable or dutiable goods and while so consuming to contribute to your revenue. I begyou to pause and not to precipitate further bankruptcy. I beg you to leave to embarrassed business men a gleam of hope, a little lining to the cloud, and not to force them (these men of intelligence and energy) into the ranks of those who look upon our government as an oppressor, and upon Congress as a wrong doer. I beg you not to give to the discontented people, disciplined and intelligent captains to lead them into open revolt.

Mr. HANNA stated that under instructions from the Legislature of his State, he would vote for the unconditional repeal of the bankrupt law and that even had he not been so instructed he would still have voted for it on his own judgment.

Mr. HEWITT (N. Y.) said—I am opposed to the substitute, and if amendments cannot be made to the existing law, I am in favor of the absolute and unconditional repeal of the act. Every hour that we delay its repeal is dangerous. We are marching steadily back to prosperity. We are to-day on hard pan, and I was astonished to hear the gentlemen from Ohio and Pennsylvania (Ewing and Kelley) propound the doctrines which they laid down today. They seem to think that the distress of the country, that the shrinkage of values is something local. Let me tell those gentlemen that it exists all over the civilized globe. It is a reaction from a speculative era, and there is no remedy (when you have had an era of speculation) but through shrinkage and much tribulation and liquidation, to get back to the point where you can begin again on a foundation of solid and real values and of honest and true money.

Mr. FRYE said the nearer the country approached to a gold basis the nearer it was to safety, comfort and prosperity. He would vote with the gentleman from Virginia (Hunter) to refer the bill.

Mr. WILLIS (Ky.) favored unconditional repeal of the bankrupt law. It was ruinous to the business interests of the country and its repeal would be hailed by the people as a measure of relief.

Mr. WHITE (Pa.) was in favor of the repeal of the law.

Mr. BUTLER said he would vote against the repeal of the law if he were the only man that did so, in fact, he would rather vote alone. He preferred to play "a lone hand" if he did not be "euchered." This bill had never been considered, and he warned the House that it had better be considered in committee. You say, we dare not stand up in the image of God, who made us, and legislate like men. Stand here and deal with the grave interest of the country, saying, "we will examine this gravely, quietly and calmly." You spend a day over a dog fight and ten an hour over a great bill. You spend a day in attending to a little matter of a trout creek and leave the whole river of corruption to flow.

Mr. WILLIS (N. Y.) said he would offer an amendment, providing the bill to take effect on and after the first of July, 1878. His constituents recognized the fact that the resumption of specie payments was an accomplished fact. What was needed was a revival of confidence, and that confidence could not be restored while the bankrupt law was in operation.

Mr. STENGER opposed the reference of the bill. He was in favor of its immediate passage.

Mr. PHILLIPS favored an unconditional repeal of the law.

Mr. CALKINS said he would vote for the pending bill.

Mr. BURCHARD said he believed it to be the duty of the House, in obedience to the necessities of the case and to the demands of the country, to repeal the bankrupt law. As to the distressed condition of the country, he saw in it only the natural effect of a crisis and that in person, and no necessary connection with the currency.

Mr. POTTER said he had been surprised to hear the gentleman from Ohio (Ewing) state that the Bankrupt law was for the benefit of struggling merchants and laboring classes. The only laboring class that he (Potter) knew it to benefit was lawyers, the clerks, the registers and others connected with its administration.

Mr. LAPHAM moved the previous question.

The previous question was seconded. The motion to refer was voted down by a large majority.

Knott's amendment (to perfect the bill) was agreed to.

The question then recurred on the substitute offered by McMahon and it was rejected.

The question was then taken on the passage of the Senate bill as amended and it was passed—yeas, 206; nays, 39.

TEXT OF THE AMENDED BILL.

The bill as amended is as follows:

That the bankrupt law, approved March 2, 1867, title 61, revised statutes, and an act entitled "An act to amend and supplement an act entitled an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved March 2, 1867, and for other purposes, approved June 22, 1874," and all acts in amendatory or supplementary thereto or in explanation thereof be and the same are hereby repealed, provided that such repeal shall in no manner invalidate or affect any case in bankruptcy

MOWRY'S MARRIAGE.

The Indian Heiress' Chances for a Million and a Half.

Present Legal Aspects of Cub-ba-You-Quit's Claim.

What the Decision Means—Principals of the Famous Suits.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Cub-ba-You Quit case created a sensation throughout the city during the week and many of our residents were all day long talking of the romance, and speculating on the effects of the decision. Though much has been printed about the Indian girl's claims, the information generally came in the shape of testimony printed by installments and the accounts heretofore given have therefore been disjointed and unconnected, while many interesting features have been overlooked entirely. A brief history of the case from the beginning to the present time, while containing some facts which are already known, will still prove of interest to the general reader in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court.

MOWRY'S SETTLEMENT AT KAWKAWLIN.

In 1845 William Mowry, a venturesome young resident of this city, left his home to make his fortune at Kawkawlin, in the valley of the Saginaw, Michigan. Addison Mowry, his elder brother, and the only remaining offspring of Dr. Peter Mowry, a wealthy land owner of Pittsburgh, had preceeded William, and was then engaged in fur trading. Some time after his arrival there William saw Mary-Cub-ba-You-Quit, the canny daughter of Perot, Chief of the Chippewa tribe of Indians. The graceful form; bright, lustrous eyes, rich brown complexion, and shining hair of the noble daughter of the forest bewitched the adventurous young Pittsburgher with a strange infatuation, and he at once resolved to make her his bride. He sought out friends of the Chief, who made known to the latter young Mowry's desires, and arranged a meeting of father, daughter and suitor in the former's tent. The Indian maiden looked with pleasure on the handsome features of young Mowry, Chief Peret was satisfied, and

THE NOVEL WEDDING

was solemnized after the fashion of the Chippewas in Pierot's own tent. The young suitor asked the Chieftain for his daughter, presented him with a barrell of flour, a barrel of pork, a shot-gun and an Indian pony; the old Chief replied "ugh much good," the young suitor kissed the graceful daughter in the presence of all saying "you are my wife," and the novel marriage ceremony was completed. The groom took up his residence with the bride at Perot's abode and both lived in happiness for a year or more. Two children were born to the twain, the elder of which died in infancy. The other, a bright lit the girl named Elizabeth, grew into womanhood to appear some years afterwards as the claimant of her fa ther's property. William frequently introduced Mary Cub-ba-You-Quit as his wife and indeed took much pleasure in so doing.

Some years afterwards William left his wife in the Saginaw valley to come to Pittsburgh, and while here acknowledged his marriage to the Indian girl. His mother, Mrs. Mowry, objected to her son's marriage to the simple minded red girl of the forest and refused to allow him to bring her here. Always a jovial fellow Mowry renewed his habit of dissipation while here, and in 1852 passed the way of all flesh, leaving Cub ba-You-Quit a widow and young Elizabeth an orphan in the wilds of Michigan.

THE ELDER MOWRY'S WILL.

Dr. Peter Mowry left a will bequeathing his property in equal shares to his widow and his sons, Addison and William. Some time afterwards the two sons deeded their share of the property to their mother, the latter agreeing to pay $500 annually to William in consideration of his third, and the deed to hold good during the mother's life time. Addison died in Michigan, without issue, so that his share fell to the mother. After William's death the mother attempted to secure the child Elizabeth, grand-daughter to herself and the Indian Chief Perot, but Cub-ba-You-Quit refused to allow her child to be taken from her. Mrs. Mowry in the meantime sold the entire estate to different residents of this city, William's one third as well as her own share and that of Addison. In 1871 Mrs. Mowry herself died. News of her death reached Kawawlin, and there came to her grand-daughter's ears. Certain Pittsburghers who had remembered the circumstances of William Mowry's marriage, spoke about the validity of the titles to the Mowry estate. Mary-Cub-ba-You-Quit and her daughter had some knowledge of the facts, and all these circumstances together prompted the Indians to legal action to recover their share of the property. Cub-ba-You-Quit and her daughter were without friends skilled in tricks of the white man's law, and in seeking out some person to push their claims met

BERNARD L. MEISTER,

a shrewd Hebrew resident of Bay City, and latter consulted with his attorneys, Messrs. Marston & Hatch, of the same place. The attorneys investigated the facts, and the result was an agreement between Meister and the Indians. Mr. Meister was a farseeing money making man who left no details of his business unguarded. He foresaw the final ruin of the Indian wife and daughter selling out their claim to the possessors of the property, and refused to take hold of the case unless he had the sole title to William Mowry's share of the estate. The right was therefore deeded to him by Cub-ba-You-Quit and Elizabeth in consideration of $50,000 to be paid if he recovered. The agreement further stipulated however that Meister was to bear all expense, lose all if the case went against him, and if he wine to pay over to Cuba-ba-You-Quit and Elizabeth, each, one-fourth of the total amount recovered less the $50,000 secured to them by the deed. These proceedings are on record it is said, and the Indians and Mowry both of whom are still living in Michican will therefore profit largely if anything come of the case.

COUNSEL EMPLOYED—SUITS.

Under this plan Messrs. Marston & Hatch prepared for the legal warfare. Mr. Marston came to Pittsburgh, met a friend who was a client of Messrs. Ferguson & Murray, riding young lawyers of this city, and was recommended to retain them as resident counsel, which recommendation he adopted. Suits were instituted to recover Wm. Mowry's one-third of the estate in Meister's name. The aid of more resident counsel in a case of such vast importance became apparent and Messrs. Weir & Gibson were retained. The trial of the case before Judge McKennan was related yesterday. Mr. Meister bore all the expenses, which aggregated in the neighborhood of $10,000. Judge McKennan decided the case on a question of law and the jury brought in a verdict for the defendants. The Judge's decision in effect was that William Mowry's marriage was not valid since it was not solemnized according to the statutes of Michigan, which stipulate that a minister or magistrate shall perform the ceremony in the presence of two additional witnesses. The mass of testimony which brought out many of the facts related, was not submitted to the jury.

WHAT THE DECISION MEANS.

The case was then taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, was argued a few weeks ago by Mr. Weir, and on Monday the decision rendered as published yesterday by which Justice has not been learned. The decision sustains the point of the defendants that Mowry's agreement with Cub-ba-You-Quit, and his subsequent cohabitation with her, was a valid marriage under the common law and was not abrogated by the law of Michigan since while the Legislature of that State decreed in a statute that marriage should be performed by a minister or magistrate, in the presence of two additional witnesses, they did not decree that a valid marriage under the common law should be invalid. The Supreme Court, in sustaining this point, set aside Judge McKennan's decision, and under the law the case must come up again for trial next November. The next trial will be for the purpose of establishing the fact that Mowry and Cub-ba-You-Quit were married in the form stated and that Elizabeth is the daughter. The testimony of the last trial proved these facts, but the jury in that trial were not allowed to pass on this testimony. Of course, proceedings can be stopped by the present defendants offering a compromise.

THE PROPERTY IN DISPUTE.

In case the plaintiffs recover each of the defendants mentioned yesterday will be compelled to pay one-third of the value of the property they hold, since the will of Peter Mowry made no division of the estate, and William was bequeathed one-third interest. As to the disposition of the improvements the lawyers themselves disagree. Messrs. Weir & Gibson hold that the improvements go with the ground. Other attorneys maintained to our reporter that the present holders would be required to pay over one-third of the value of the land at the time they purchased it and something for the use since that time. If, however, any of the holders refuse or are unable to pay this amount, then the improvements go with the ground. There are many different estimates of the value of the seventy-six acres of the estate, but it will probably aggregate between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. The estate comprises the lot 50 feet front on Liberty street and running back 240 feet to Penn avenue, now occupied by Bissell's stove store, fifty six acres in the Allegheny cemetery, the property out Butler street, on which stand the Keystone bridge works, the Lucy furnace and through which the Allegheny Valley Railroad and the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company have the right of way. The plaintiffs also claim six years' profits of the estate, which will probably reach $100,000. The one-third, which may go to the claimants, is probably worth $1,500,000.

PRINCIPALS OF THE CASE.

Some mention should be made of the principals of the case. Bernard L. Meister died in Washington, as stated yesterday, and his heirs may come in for the half of this $1,500,000, much of which would of course go to counsel. Cub-ba-You-Quit, William Mowry's widow, still lives near Kawkawlin, in the Saginaw Valley, as does also her daughter Elizabeth, who is now well on to thirty years of age. She is married to a man named Isaacs, who has some Indian blood flowing through his veins. Isaacs is a farm laborer, is poor, and is without children. G. W. Hatch, Esq., of Bay City, withdrew as counsel for the case. Isaac Marston, Esq., the other Michigan attorney, was shortly after the trial here in 1874, appointed Auditor General of that State, and was subsequently elected Supreme Judge, which position he now fills. Messrs. Weir & Gibson, J. S. Ferguson and James Murray make up the list of resident counsel.

It was rumored yesterday the firms of Murray & Ferguson, Weir & Gibson, Marston & Hatch, the Meister heirs and Cub-ba-You-Quit and her daughter would each receive one-fifth of the estate, but this is denied by Mr. Weir. The question of fees to counsel is one that will peobably remain unstated.

JENKINS NOT GUILTY.

The Jury Decide He Was Justified in Killing Rue.

The trial of George Jenkins for the murder of William Rue, in Forward township, was continued in the Court of Oyer and Terminer Tuesday. In addition to the witnesses examined for the Commonwealth on Monday afternoon two were placed on the stand. No new points were elicited from them, and the defense was opened by Thomas Baird, Esq., of Monongahela City. He claimed that the shooting was done in self-defense. A number of witnesses were then examined, among them George Jenkins, Jr., son of the defendant, who gave evidence to show that the fatal shot was fired in self-defense. Other witnesses testified to the good reputation of the defendant and to the bad character borne by Wm. Rue, the deceased, after which the Commonwealth called witnesses in rebuttal who told different stories. The defense then submitted their points in which they claimed that the homicide was justifiable. The points are referred to in the charge of the Court, extracts of which is appended. Almost the entire afternoon was occupied in the address of counsel to the jury.

Judge Ewing then charged the jury. In opening he stated the crime, spoke of the great responsibility devolved upon the jury and defined the various grades of murder. Speaking of the duties of the jury His Honor said that when the verdict was rendered, whatever it may be, it mattered not what was the opinion of the public or the expressions of the newspapers, they had properly discharged the duties devolved upon them. The Judge next reviewed the testimony and read points submitted by the defense. In answer to these points the Court said that the fact allowed a person to defend himself if his life was in imminent danger, or if he believed that it was. However, if he could in any manner avoid doing injury by escaping he should do so, but there are cases, continued the Judge, when escape is equally dangerous. Several witnesses present at the time of the shooting testified that Rue sprang at the defendant, when the latter ordered him not to approach, but he did not heed the warning and the fatal shot was fired. Other witnesses testified as to the good reputation of Jenkins and as to the bad character of the deceased. This testimony he submitted to the Court. In conclusion he instructed the jury that if they found that the defendant believed that he would have been injured had he not defended himself as he did, it was their duty to acquit him. If, on the other hand, they found that he was not justified in shooting, they should render a verdict of guilty of manslaughter or murder in the second degree.

At the conclusion of the charge the jury retired and after being out ten minutes sent in word that they would not be able to agree until seven o'clock and the Court adjourned to meet at that hour, when they returned and rendered a verdict of not guilty. The prisoner was then released and left the Court House in company with his wife, son and daughter and a number of intimate friends who were in attendance during the trial

NEW MAY PRICE LIST.—If any of the readers of THE POST have not bought their groceries for the month of May, we would advise them to send to Mr. D. M. Jenkins for his "New May Price List of Groceries," which he has issued to-day.

For 20 Years the Best Teeth

Have been made by Dr. Quincy A. Scott, 278 Penn avenue.

Agricultural Implements.

Among the numerous evidences of a revival of business and confidence in the future in our sister city is the embarkation in the agricultural and general family implement business of Messrs. A. B. Smith & Co., in that eligible location, 41 Federal street, Allegeny. Mr. A. B. Smith is the patentee of the celebrated Smith Mowing and Reaping Machine. He has associated with him John B. Smith, his nephew, a gentleman of rare practical knowledge of the business, and Wm. Bruff as business manager. The firm guarantee their machines to be equal to any in the market and inferior to none. They are ready at any time to prove the merits of their machines.

Certain parties interested in other machines last season falsely represented the financial condition of the Bellaire Manufacturing Company for the purpose of injuring the sale of their machines, and intimating that necessary repairs could not be made when necessary. The firm make it a specialty of repairing all kinds of machines. They are prepared to pay one hundred dollars for any information leading to the arrest and conviction of the parties referred to.

All Teeth Offered at Low Prices

Are duplicated at 25 per cent. less money by Dr. Quincy A. Scott, 278 Penn avenue.

Ironing Made Easy.

Any invention that will alleviate the labor of ironing will be generally welcomed. This lightening of work is promised by Howell's champion shirt stretcher and ironing board. Any person using this board will not do without it for three times its cost, as it recommends itself. Any child can use it. Testimonials of its real worth and practicability are received daily from the best families in this and other cities. The price is only one dollar. Agents and canvassers are wanted everywhere. Send for circulars and terms to A. W. Smith, owner of patent, and manufacturer of carriages and wagons of all descriptions, McKeesport, Pa. State and county rights for sale.

s&W

A Valuable Invention

Has been made by Dr. Quincy A. Scott, viz. a new filling, equalling gold, and at half the price.

THE shocking condition in which the finances of the State of Louisiana were left after the close of the war is illustrated by the fact that the revenue of the Roman Catholic diocese of New Orleans has been funded into a lottery. There everything is a chance, and the lottery seems the surest investment. For further information, write to M. A. DAUPHIN, President of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La. s&W.

Absolutely Painless and Safe

Is Dr. Quiney A. Scott's method of extracting teeth, at 278 Penn avenue.

QUAY CONFIRMED.

The Ring Triumphant—The Ubiquitous Mackey on Hand.

HARRISBURG, May 1.—There was an exciting session of the Senate to-day, pending the confirmation of Quay as Recorder of Philadelphia. Mackey was on hand and was anxious to have a vote taken at once, as he was sure of the votes of Bussey, Democrat, of York, and Tolbret, Independent Democrat. A long discussion took place, in the course of which Messrs. Allen and Peale opposed the confirmation on the ground that Quay was not eligible, not being a resident of Philadelphia. When the vote was taken, Democrats abstained from voting until the name of Bussey was read, who voted for the ring nomination. Tolbret also voted for confirmation, making with the Republicans, thirty-three votes. Democrats contended that thirty-four votes were necessary, which was sustained by the Chair, but Mr. Cooper held that the requisite two-third votes had been cast, as Mr. Nagle had died. The Chair then declared Quay Recorder of Philadelphia for ten years. There is great indignation manifested by the Democrats against Bussey.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Gold steady at 100⅜. Carrying rates 1@2¼ per cent. Governments closed active. Railroad bonds firm. State securities steady. Stocks opened steady, but soon afterwards a "drive" was made against Lake Shore and Western Union, which caused a decline in these stocks of ½@¾ per cent. The general list sympathized and fell off ¼ to ¾ per cent. As the day advanced the market gained strength, it having been turned by the unexpectedly favorable statement of Lake Shore for first quarter of the year. This showed an increase in net earnings of $784,000. The turn in Lake Shore was the signal for the beginning of the covering of "short" sales, and higher prices were obtained. Coal sales to-day increased the general business. The advance ranged from ½ to 2¼ per cent., and the whole market had a strong tone. A slight reaction took place in final sale. The features of the market were Lake Shore, Western Union, St. Paul, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and Morris & Essex.

Transactions aggregated 129,000 shares, of which 1,000 were New York Central, 2,400 Erie, 42,000 Lake Shore, 4,200 Northwest common, 2,700 preferred, 13,000 St. Paul common, 1,100 preferred, 1,300 Ohics, 7,500 Wabash, 22,000 Lackawanna, 1,100 Delaware and Hudson, 2,400 Morris & Essex, 900 Michigan Central, 11,000 Western Union, 1,000 Pacific Mail, and 1,900 Union Pacific.

Close—Money closed at 4@6 per cent., closing at 4@5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Customs receipts $318,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $357,000. Clearings $17,500,000. Sterling steady; long 86½; short 89.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81.	107½	5-20s, '65, new	103¾
5-20s, '67.....	106¾	5-20s, '68.....	106⅞
New 5s.	105½	New 4½s.....	103
New 4 per cts.	100¾	Currency 6s....	119½
10-40s.....	105¾	10-40s, coups..	105⅞

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old	39	Tennessee new..	36
Virginia, new	27	Virginia, old....	27
Missouri 6s...	104		

STOCKS.

W. U. T. Co...	80¾	Wabash.....	15
Quicksilver....	16¾	C. C. C. & I....	26
Do preferred.	30¾	N. J. Central...	105
Pacific Mail....	21½	Rock Island...	105¼
Mariposa.....	5	St. Paul.....	40¼
Do preferred.	15¾	Do preferred.	73½
Adams Ex....	102	Fort Wayne....	90
Fargo Express.	89	Terre Haute....	6
American Ex..	49	Do preferred.	15
U. S. Express.	49½	C. & A....	71½
N. Y. Central..	106	Do preferred.	99½
Erie.....	12¾	O. & M.....	8½
Do preferred.	28¾	Del. & Lack...	52½
Harlem.....	147½	A. & P. Tel. Co.	21¾
Mich. Central..	64¾	Mo. Pacific	1½
Panama.	120	B & Q.....	3
Union Pacific...	60¼	H. & St. Jos....	11½
Lake Shore....	62¾	Central Pacific.	5¾
Illinois Central	75¾	Union.....	57
P. & C.....	75½	Land Grants..	5¾
N. W. C.....	82¼	Sinking Fund..	95½
Do preferred.	71¾		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 1.—Consols 94⅞; U. S. bonds—4½s 104¾; do. '67, 109; 10-40s, 107½; new 5s, 105¾; Erie, 12⅞; do. preferred, 30¾; Illinois Central, 77½; Pennsylvania Central, 29¼.

PARIS, May 1.—Rentes 110f. 50c.

ANTWERP, May 1.—Refined petroleum 26⅝.

LIVERPOOL, May 1.—Cotton quiet at 5⅞@6 1-16d: sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000. American 5,500. California white wheat, average, 11s 5d@11s 9d; club 11s 8d@12s 4d; red western spring 10s 2d@10s 10d; winter 11½@11⅝. Flour—Western canal 26½@27s. Corn—New western mixed, 26@27s; old do. 27¼d. Oats 31s 8. Barley 3s 1 7. Canadian peas 36s. American clover seed 40@42s. Mess pork 47½s Beef—prime mess 80s. American lard 36½s. Fine American cheese 64d. Bacon—long clear, 26½; short clear, 27½. Fine American tallow 38½s. Spirits of petroleum 7d; refined 9¾d. Linseed oil 27½d. Common rosin 5¼d; pale 12d. Turpentine 23¼s.

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, May 1, 1878.

Business loomed up considerably to-day, and transactions were up to expectations. Prices continue steady and with few exceptions firm.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

In this line eggs were firmer and advanced slightly, owing to reduced receipts. Butter remains the same, the choicest being in demand, while lower qualities are a drug. There were many buyers, but purchases individually were small. The aggregate, however, was considerable.

APPLES—Fancy, $5 00@5 50 per bbl; choice, $3 50@4 50; medium, $2 00@3 00; inferior, $1 00@1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—In bbls and half bbls ₱ gal, 40@45c; in 2 to 7 gallon buckets 50@55c; in 1 gallon tin buckets, per dozen $7 50.

BEANS—Prime navy $1 70@1 80; medium, $1 60@1 65; mixed, $1 25@1 50.

BUTTER—Extra choice roll, 18@22c; prime roll, 16@18c; lower grades, 10@14c; grease, 6@7c.

CABBAGE—Choice sound heads, per 100, $4 50@5 00; common heads, per 100, $1 00@2 00.

CHEESE—Best Ohio factory, 12½@13c; common to fair, 10@11c; New York, 13½@14c; Sweitzer, 12@12½c; Limberger, 11@13c.

CIDER—Choice apple, per bbl, $5 00@6 00; choice crab apple, per bbl, $7 00@8 00.

CRANBERRIES—Prime Jerseys, per bbl, $9 50@10 00; choice Cape Cod, $9 50@10 00; 1 bush box $3 25@3 75.

EGGS—Strictly fresh 9½@10c per doz.

HOMINY—$3 00@3 25 per barrel.

HOGS—Dressed, per lb, 4@5c.

HONEY—California, in 2-lb tin cans, comb, per doz. $4 00@4 25; Domestic, in glass cans, 12@15c; strained, 10@12c.

MAPLE—Sugar 9½@10c; syrup, new, $1 00@1 10.

ONIONS—Red, per bbl, 75c@$1 00; yellow, $1 00@1 25; yellow, per bush, 40@50c; white, per bbl, $2 00.

PEAS—Green, $1 25@1 30.

POTATOES—Early Rose, Peerless and Peachblows, on track, 30@35c; mixed lots, ——; do. from store, 35@40c; in bbls, 80c@$1 00. Sweet Jerseys per bbls, $3 00@3 25; Baltimore, $2 75@3 00; Southern, $1 50@2 00.

POULTRY—Live—Chickens, 45@50c per pair; ducks, 25@30c per pair; geese, each, 25@30c; turkeys, live weight, per lb, 9@10c. Dressed—Chickens, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, 12@13c; geese, 7@8c; turkeys, 13@14c.

SEEDS—Clover from store $4 50@5 00; timothy, $1 35@1 50; mammoth cleverseed, $5 00@5 50; flax, $1 30@1 40.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

There is nothing new to report in the grain market. Western advices show that prices are weak, but our markets as yet have not been affected.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures: Wheat—Amber and white $1 20@1 26; Pennsylvania and Ohio red $1 22@1 25; prime do $1 25@1 27.

Corn—Shelled, yellow, on track, 47@48c; high mixed, 45@46c; ear, prime yellow, 51@52c; mixed, 48@50c.

Oats—Prime white 32@33c; mixed 30@31c.

Rye—No. 1, 63@65c per bushel.

Barley—Choice spring, 75@80c; prime do 65@70c; fall, 50@60c per bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $3 75@5 00; Minnesota extra, $6 00@6 25; choice amber and white wheat $6 25@6 50; prime red winter do, $5 75@6 25; fancy St. Louis, $6 50@7 00; fancy patents, $7 75@8 75.

CORNMEAL—55@62c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$5 25 per bbl; $2 75 per keg.

HAY—Prime No. 1 timothy, track, $11@11 50; No. 2 do, $9 00@10 00; No. 3 or medium, $8 00@9 00; prime upland prarie, $9 00@11 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, car lots on track, $16 50@17 50; seconds do., $16 50@17 50; middlings white do., $20 00@21 00; chopped corn and oats, $19 00@20 00; mixed chopped feed, $17 00@18 00; oil meal, per cwt., $1 70.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, ₱ 100 lbs, $1 30@1 35.

Groceries and Provisions.

Business was quiet in the grocery trade, with no changes to note in prices. Provisions remain without change.

GROCERIES—The latest quotations are as follows:

Green Coffee	₱ lb	Prime sugar syrup...	45c
Fancy Rio...	20 @21 c	Good do do ...	40c
Choice Rio...	19 @20 c	Good molasses.....	42c
Prime Rio...	18@18½c	Black " ...	30c
Good Rio....	@17½c	Sugars.	
Ordinary Rio	18 @17 c	Standard A..	@ 9¾c
Java.....	26½@27½c	Off A.....	9 @ 9¼c
Roasted Goldens.		Ex. C.....	8¾@ 8¾c
Rio in papr's.	18 @21 c	Ref Yellows.	8 @ 8¼c
Rio in bulk..	17½@20½c	Molasses do..	7¾@ 8 c
Java in pap'rs	27 @30 c	Cut loaf.....	@10¾c
Java in bulk.	27 @29 c	Crushed.....	@10¾c
Teas.		Powdered.....	@10½c
Young Hyson.	25c@$1 00	Granulated...	@ 9¾c
Gunpowder...	35c@ 1 00	N. O. Molasses.	New
Imperial.....	30c@ 80	Strictly ch.....	48@ c
Japan.....	28c@ 75	Strictly prime..	45@ c
Oolong.....	30c@ 80	Prime.....	43@ c
Souchong.....	25c@ 75	Fair.....	35 @
Rice.		Soaps.	
Cho'e Carolina	7 @7¼c	Irish soap, ₱ box...	$3 90
Limerime.....	6½c	S. S. Star, ₱ box...	6 65
Starch.		Babbitt's best, ₱ lb	6 7½
Silver gloss..	8 c	Gold do.....	
Satin gloss	@ 7¾ c	Extra olive do.....	8
Chemic starch....	8@8½c	Do N. Y. city, ₱ lb	9 c
Spices (whole).		German mottled do	6¾c
Cloves.....	45@ c	California, ₱ box..	4 25
Allspice.....	18@20 c	Soda.	
Cassia.....	20@22 c	Bi-carb in kgs.	4 c
Nutmegs.....	1 00@1 05	Do as'ted pap'rs	6 c
Pepper.....	15@16 c	Do as'ted ¼ p'rs	6½c
Syrups.		Sol soda in kegs....	2 c
Choice maple liv'rd..	50c	Candles.	
Prime " ..	47c	Star, full weight	13 c
Choice sugar syrup..	50c	Stearine.....	10¾@11c
		Mould.....	@10¾c

PROVISIONS—Revised quotations are as follows:

Hams, extra sugar cured ₱ lb...	7¾@ 8¾	Lard, p. l. in t'rces ₱ lb.....	7¾
Shoulders, s. c.	5½	Do. ½ bbls, ₱ lb....	8¼
Breakfast bacon, s. c.	8¾	Do, ref'nd in t'rces.	8¾
Dried beef, do ll	@	" ½ bbls	9¼
Smoked sausage cured ₱ doz.....	6 00	" bk'ts..	9¼
Bacon shoulders, ₱ lb.....	5	Do. in 2-lb tea pots.	11
Hams, sugar cured, ₱ lb.....	12	" 5-lb coffee do.	10¾
Hams, canvassed..	13	" in 5-lb pails..	10¾
Hams, covered....	13	" 5-lb " ..	10¼
Hams, skinned....	13	" 10-lb " ..	10
Shoulders, do.	6¾	Ham sausage.....	7
Smoked, clear sides, do..	6¾		
Mess pork.....	10 50		

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ lb, 25@28c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 ₱ cans ₱ doz, $1 10@1 80, new; raspberries, do, $1 65; strawberries, $1 50; gooseberries do, $1 25; pineapples do, $1 75@2 00; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ₱ cans ₱ dozen $1 85@2 00, new; tomatoes do; $1 10@1 20 corn do, $1 25@1 85. Pickles, bbls, $7 00; half do, $4 00@4 25.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, choice sliced, ₱ lb, 6@8c; do quarters, 4@4½c; do, common do, 3@4c; do sliced, 3@4c; blackberries, 10@12c; cherries, pitted, 18@20c; do unpitted, 6@8c; huckleberries, 15@16c. Peaches halves, unpeeled, 6@7c; do halves peeled, 12@15c; quarters, peeled, 10@12c; do evaporated unpeeled, 12@15c; do peeled, 15@20c; pears, 25@28c.

FEATHERS—Live geese, in quantity, ₱ lb, 40@50c; common to good, 20@35c.

FISH—Ex No. 1 mess mackeral, ₱ bbl, $33; No. 1 shore mackerel, $20; No. 1 bay mackerel, $18; No 2 large mackerel, $14; No. 3 large mackerel, $11 00; No. 2 medium mackerel, $12 00; No. 3 medium mackerel, $10 00; split Labrador herring, $7 50; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $5 60; whitefish ₱ half barrel, $5 00; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $3 00; lake herring $2 60; large George's codfish, $5 00; medium do, $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 75; medium do, $4 50; boneless codfish, $5; halibut (smoked), ₱ bbl, 8c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 25c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 25.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, new ₱ box at $1 80; London layers, $2 40; Muscatels, $2 00; sun raisins, $4 00; matt Valenties, $8 00; sultanas 13c. Dates 7½c ₱ lb. Currants 5¾@6½c. Citron 20c. Prunes, old, 9c; new, 10¾c. Almonds—Languedoc 24c; do. shelled 45; do Sicily 40; do Ivica 20c. Walnuts—Naples 12½@15c; Sicily filberts 14c; Smyrna figs, 12c. Brazil nuts 8c. Maccaroni, 10@12c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, per case, $10 50. Lemons—Malaga, repacked, $4 00@5 00 ₱ box. Cocoanuts, $6 00 per 100.

HOPS—Per pound 6@10c.

OILS—Lard Oil—Double extra, 62½@65c; extra, 57@60c; No. 1, 55@57c; No. 2, 48@50c per gal; Miners' oil steady at 55@57c for white winter; 53@55c for yellow winter. Linseed oil, 60c for raw and 65c for boiled; carbon 10@11c for standard brands. Engine oil—amber colors, 40@45c; dark, 25@30c; West Virginia oil, 20@25c; natural lubricating, 20@22c; prepared residuum per bbl, $5 00.

PICKLES—Medium, 30 gallon barrels, $6 50@7 00; small do, $7 50@8 00; gherkins, do, $8 50@9 00; medium, 15 gallons half bbls, $3 50@4 00; small do, $4 00@4 50; do, gherkins $4 50@5 00.

RAGS—Cotton, mixed, per lb, 4@4¼c; cotton, mixed, 2@2¼c; woolen, ¼c.

VINEGAR—Prime country, per gal, 12@13c; wine vinegar, 23@25c; city manufactured, 10@13c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, May 1, 1878.

Crude was firmer to-day and prices advanced slightly. Refined was dull and depressed.

CRUDE.

United, $1 36¾@1 37; shipments, $1 56¾@1 57.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 10¾c; New York, 11c Pittsburgh, 10@10½c.

Oil barrels—City make, $1 12½; country make, 90c.

OIL CITY, May 1.—Market opened quiet and steady, with sales at $1 36¾, advanced to $1 38¾, and closing steady at $1 35 bid. Shipments 46,000 barels; average 27,000 barrels; total shipments for April 808,000 barrels; sales and resales today, 420,000 barrels.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Cotton dull at 10¾@10¾c; futures quiet but steady. Flour heavy; receipts 16,000 barrels; No. 2, $3 00@4 00; superfine western and State $4 90@5 15; common to good $5 20@5 85; white wheat extra $5 90@6 50; good to choice $5 90@6 50; fancy $6 55@7 75; extra Ohio $5 95@6 75; St. Louis $4 90@7 75; Minnesota patent process $6 75@8 25. Rye flour and cornmeal firm and unchanged. Wheat heavy; receipts, 295,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 25@1 26; No. 2 Sheboygan, $1 28½; No. 1 spring $1 32@1 33; No. 1 red winter $1 38; No. 1 white $1 40; No. Northwest May; $1 25¼. Rye unchanged. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged; receipts, 119,000 bushels; western mixed 56½@56c; high mixed 55¼c; No. 2, 55@56c. Oats dull; receipts 16,000 bushels; white western 36c@40c; western mixed 34@36c. Hay 55@60c. Hops quiet and unchanged. Coffee buoyant but unsettled; Rio, cargoes, 13¾@17¼c; jobbing at 13¾@18¾c, gold. Sugar steady and in fair demand; fair to good refining 7¾@7¾c; prime 7¾c; refined unchanged. Molasses in moderate demand; New Orleans 25@50. Rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum more steady; crude 7c; refined 11¼c. Tallow, rosin and turpentine quiet and unchanged. Eggs steady at 10½. Pork dull; $9 65@9 90; western long clear middles dull at 5c. Lard—prime steam firmer at $7 10@7 17½. Butter higher at 23c. Cheese 5@12c. Whisky dull at $1 05½.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Flour steady and unchanged; spring extra $4 50@5 25; western extra $4 50@5 50; Minnesota extra $4 75@6 50; patents $6 50@9 00; winter extra $5 00@6 50; superfine $2 75@2 90. Wheat in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 12@1 12¼ cash; $1 11⅝@1 11⅝ May; $1 09¾@1 10 June; $1 07¾@1 08 July; No. 3 @ 93¾. Corn dull, weak and lower; 40¾c cash; 40¾@40¾c May; 41¼c June; 42c July; rejected 37c. Oats dull and lower; 26½@26¾c cash; 26¼c May; 26¼c qid June; rejected 24. Rye steady and unchanged at 60c. Barley steady and unchanged at 47c. Pork moderately active and a shade higher at $8 35@8 40 cash; $8 40 May; $8 55@8 57½ June; $8 75 July. Lard in fair demand and prices a shade higher; $6 77½ cash and May; $6 87½ June; $6 97½ July. Bulkmeats easier; shoulders $3 75; short rib $4 62½; short clear $4 87½. Alcohol firmer at 52@33c. Whisky quiet and unchanged at $1 04. Freights—Corn to Buffalo 3c. Receipts—Flour, 13,000 barrels; wheat, 108,500 bushels; corn, 258,000 bushels; oats, 96,000 bushels; rye, 2,200 bushels; barley, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,500 barrels; wheat, 148,000 bushels; corn, 461,000 bushels; oats, 98,000 bushels; rye, 24,000 bushels; barley, 3,400 bushels.

Close—Wheat—$1 12½ May; $1 10⅞ June. Corn steady at 40¾@41c May; 41⅜@41¾c June; 42¼@42¾c July. Oats—26¾c May; 26¾c asked June. Pork—$8 47½ May; $8 65 bid June. Lard—$6 85@6 87½ May; $6 92½@6 95 June; $6 70@6 72½ July.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged; superfine fall $3 75@3 90; extra fall $4 25@4 40; XX do $4 65@4 75; family $5 25@5 40. Wheat higher; No. 3 red fall $1 16@1 16¾ cash; $1 16@1 16½ May; $1 16¼@1 16¾, closing at $1 16 June; $1 09¾@1 10 July; No. 4 do, $1 08@1 08¼. Corn slow; No. 2, 37⅞@38c cash; 38c May; 39⅞@40¾c June; 41⅜@41¾c July. Oats dull; No. 2, 26@26¼c cash; 26¼c May. Rye steady at 60c. Whisky quiet and unchanged at $1 03. Pork dull weak and lower at $8 75 cash; delivered $8 70@8 75 May settlement. Lard dull and lower $6 70 asked. Bulkmeats dull and nominally lower $3 55, 3 60 $4 60, $4 70, $4 75. Bacon lower 4¾c, 5¾c, 5¼c. Receipts—Flour 3,500 barrels; wheat, 21,000 bushels; corn 35,000 bushels; oats, 8,000 bushels; rye, none; barley, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 400 barrels; wheat, 8,000 bushels; corn, 35,000 bushels; oats, none; rye, none; barley 1,000.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 1.—Cotton steady and in fair demand at 10¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged; family $5 10@6 25. Wheat in fair demand and market firm; red $1 15@1 20. Corn steady and in good demand at 42@43c. Oats dull and unchanged at 28@31c. Rye dull at